The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE CANADA OFF CAPE RACE.

ACCESSION TO GARIBALDI'S FORCES.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

Commencement of Hostilities in China.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 23, via Sackville, July 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool 14th, *via* Queenstown, 15th inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Monday) evening.

The *Canada* will be due at Halifax on Wednesday. She has 106 passengers.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool 12th.

The steamship *Illinois*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 13th.

A dispatch from Cagliari says the Neapolitan steam corvette *Velace*, 6 guns, has gone over to Garibaldi.

Several steamers had been purchased for Garibaldi in Liverpool, and two had sailed.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the siege of Messina is decided on, Garibaldi having declined to assist the Neapolitans unless they gave similar proofs of confidence as the Sicilians, by a sustained insurrection.

Garibaldi's Ministry had resigned.

It was reported that Naples had notified England and France of her intention to offer the Constitution of 1812 to the Sicilians. France had assented thereto, but England hesitates.

In the British Parliament, the Ministers were questioned as to the transfer of the Galway contract to the Canadian line.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government did not intend to sanction the transfer on its own responsibility, and whatever course might be taken would be submitted to Parliament.

Sir Robert Peel called on the Government not to assent to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont.

Lord John Russell replied that the Government could not depart from the great principle that the people had the right to choose their own government without interference.

Lord John Russell explained the position of the proposed European Conference relative to Savoy. England had accepted the proposition of Prussia, while Austria hesitates. The Government had no knowledge of the replies by the other Governments.

It was stated in Parliament that the British forces in China reach 17,000 men.

Lord John Russell had intimated that an agreement had been effected between England and France relative to the Newfoundland fisheries.

The French Government and Legislature disagreed as to the bill relating to the exportation of rags, and the bill was withdrawn.

The Bank of France monthly returns show a decrease in cash of 37,000,000 francs.

The Bourse was animated and higher; the Rentes closed at 69f. 15c.

The insurrection in Syria continues. Fuad Pacha had gone there on a special mission, armed with full powers, and in view of that fact England and France have agreed to abstain from present interference. If Turkey, however, proves incapable, these two Governments have agreed on identical instructions to their Admirals to stop the massacres.

At the destruction of the villages the Druses killed more than two thousand unarmed men in cool blood.

There was great alarm at Beyrout, and the Franks and Christians had taken refuge on board the foreign men of war.

The Calcutta mail of June 14, and that from Hong Kong of May 23, had reached England, and the American portion is on board the *Canada*.

The British forces had left for the Pei-ho. A collision was considered inevitable.

A Canton telegram of May 22, reports the export trade stagnant. The Rebels were making progress against the Imperialists. Chusan was in charge of Commissioners from the Allied forces. The erection of extensive forts on the Pei-ho is confirmed. Trade at Shanghai was improving.

The Calcutta markets were dull. Private accounts say cotton goods had improved. Freights were drooping.

Exchange at Hong-Kong was at 4s. 10d. There was nothing doing in tea.

At Shanghai, Exchange 6s. 7½d. Trade was improving in teas. Silk dull. Freights unchanged.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Arrival and Reception at St. Johns.

A Holiday in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, July 23—4½ P. M.

Two large steamers are in sight coming in, and are undoubtedly the *Hero* with the Prince of Wales on board, and *Ariadne*.

St. Johns, Monday, July 23—Evening.

The *Hero* and *Ariadne* anchored at 7 this evening. The Prince lands in the morning. A royal salute was fired from the batteries, there were great crowds on the wharves, and the display of bunting was very fine.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, July 24.

Torrents of rain fell last night and this morning. The Prince was to land at 10 o'clock, but the landing was postponed till noon, on account of the weather.

St. John's, N. F., Tuesday, July 24—P. M.

At noon to-day, the Prince of Wales and suite landed from the *Hero*, under a royal salute from the Citadel, the *Ariadne* and the *Flying Fish*, the yards of which were manned, as also those of the French war steamer *Sesostris*. The Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, met his Royal Highness on Queen's wharf, and conducted him to a carriage, which drove from thence through triumphal arches to the Government House. The procession consisted of the Masonic body, the St. Andrew's, St. George's, British Mechanics', Coopers', Temperance, Native and Irish Societies, and the Phœnix Volunteer Fire Company, a guard of honor of the Royal Newfoundland Corps, and of the first, second, third and fourth Volunteers Rifle Corps.

At 1 o'clock the Prince held a levee at the Government House, and he dines with the Governor this evening. There was an immense concourse of spectators and great enthusiasm prevailed.

On Wednesday a regatta will come off; the Prince drives out, receives addresses, &c., and he will embark Wednesday evening.

To-day is a holiday in Newfoundland. All shops are closed in St. Johns and the villages surrounding, the inhabitants of which are nearly all here. Flags are flying from every house, and the shipping is all decorated.

The *Hero*, coming in, passed directly over Merlin Rock, but did not touch it, although it was low water. The Rock was blasted by the Telegraph Company five years ago.

The weather is cloudy and threatening, though the rain ceased at 11 o'clock.

The Prince rode out on horseback this afternoon in plain clothes.

The squadron sails at 6 o'clock Thursday morning.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION AT NIAGARA.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following account of the preparations of the reception of the Prince at Niagara:

"It is understood that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will, during his sojourn at the Falls, have his quarters at the mansion formerly the residence of the late Samuel Zimmerman, on the Canada side, just in the rear of the Clifton House, which also belongs to the estate of the same family. The Zimmerman homestead has been chartered for the personal use of his Royal Highness, while the cottages attached to the Clifton Hotel have been engaged for his suite and attendants. The house in which the Prince will reside is a substantial dwelling of stone, covered with cement, and stands upon the highest part of a beautiful park of twenty acres, commanding a full view of the Falls and all the neighboring scenery. The grounds are surrounded by a fine hedge of privet, rendered impenetrable by the addition of a strong wire fence on the outside. From the eminence upon which the house is situated, the ground descends toward the Niagara River on the south, first abruptly through a belt of forest trees, and then gradually across a broad, smooth lawn, neatly ornamented with shade trees, and containing a fountain and a great number of gas-light posts. In the southeast corner of this park, and also upon the highest point in the grounds, flag-staffs eighty-five feet in height will be erected, from which, during the stay of the Prince, the Royal standard of Britain will float. The flags are manufactured in England for this special purpose. The trees whose tops and foliage intercept the view from the parlors towards the Falls, are to be trimmed so as to afford a full survey of the cataract. Over the gateway, which constitutes the main entrance to the grounds of the estate proper, and which the Prince must pass upon his walks or rides, a triumphal arch is to be erected, fifteen feet in width and thirty feet high, adorned with representations of forest scenery and American life, and surmounted at the summit by a splendid stuffed deer, in the attitude of flight, with upreared head and lofty antlers. The construction of this beautiful piece of work is confided to the same hands which built the four famous arches at the Campus of May, at Ballatar, at Cloch Mac-Creigh and at the suspension bridge at Crathie, upon the occasion of the first visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Balmoral. No more competent person could be selected for the task than the man who has been chosen—Robinson, the old superintendent of the garden at Abergeldie, the residence of the Duchess of Kent.

The work of preparation has already commenced; to-day the hedge is being pruned with unusual care, next week the papering and varnishing of the interior of the mansion will be begun, and every portion of the premises, from the drawing-room to the stable, will be "swept and garnished" for the reception of the high born boy, who for a few short days will honor the place with his temporary use.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Visitors Yesterday—North River Excursionists and their doings.

For an unreasonable number of years the steamship *Great Eastern* has attracted a large share of the curiosity, interest and enthusiasm of Europe and America. At first it was proposed that she should be built. This proposition was received with what the reporters style "derisive laughter." Then the public were astounded to know that the enormous amount of capital requisite to build the monster had been subscribed, and her stock had been taken by *bona fide* capitalists; then the keel was laid, and the shouts of hundreds of thousands testified how deep was the interest felt in the enterprise and how anxious were all the good people of England to have success perch upon the banners of this mammoth of the deep. As she went on from success to success, the enthusiasm of Britannia's sons waxed greater, and swelling with pride in their own achievement they exultingly cried "Huzzah! huzzah! Are we not the people, and does not victory lie with us, Lord?" Scarcely had this impious boast passed the lips of the conceited Briton, when failures and delays, disappointments and disgraces began in rapid succession to attend the enterprise. Nothing went right; the directors disagreed, the builders made mistakes, the workmen failed to execute as directed, the machinery wouldn't work, and the ship's great bottom was covered with barnacles. After a while new hands took hold of her, more energetic managers were placed in charge, and the great publics on each side of the water were told to open wide their eyes and prepare to be astonished. The illustrated papers gave us picture after picture, and sketch upon sketch, all showing what the *Great Eastern* would be, but few showing how she was. Still she moved not.

How our British cousins were affected by these successive disappointments we are not prepared to say; but in this country, stupendous humbugs and gigantic sells were in no better way described, than when a sober-minded individual, placing thumb upon nose, and girating in semi-circular motion his four fingers, would say in a subdued, though significant tone, with a rising inflection in the last syllable—*Great Eastern*? The Times sent an ambassador, an imposing individual, named "Tubal Cain," to England, that the American people might know just how matters stood, how long they probably would continue to stand, and what they would do, and where they would go when they began to move. How well Tubal Cain performed his work, the readers of this journal need not be informed. Suffice it to say, he has left nothing for any one else to tell about the *Great Eastern*. Soon after this exhibition of enterprise on the part of the Times, whether shamed into action or not, we cannot say, the Directors decided definitely to send the steamer to the United States.

Shall we rehearse the plots and the counterplots which were devised by, and failed in, by our country cousins, Philadelphia, Portland, Norfolk and Boston, all striving to catch the golden prize? No, we are content; New-York and Cape May are henceforth to be known as *the* two ports of the Western Continent.

To be brief. On a bright Summer afternoon all the craft in our harbor, little and big, ran up their bunting, and appeared in holiday trim. Every cannon in the neighborhood was loaded to the muzzle, and all the officials in the City stood (metaphorically) on their heads, for very joy; the schools were dismissed, the Courts adjourned, dinners were gulped, and business ceased. "What on earth's the matter?" "Why, the *Great Eastern* is at the Narrows, and 'll be up to the City in half an hour." Down to the Battery rushed old men and maidens; down to the Battery every one; not a man lingered, not a thief fingered—honor, all honor to the *Great Eastern*.

Up the harbor she sailed, surrounded on every side by steamboats, wherries, sloops, row-boats, yachts and "crabs." Guns were fired, huzzahs were shouted, enthusiasm reigned, and everybody, born here or born there, delighted in being privileged in conceding the palm of victorious success to the projectors, builders and managers of this wonder of the world.

As is well known, the extravagant rate charged visitors for an early examination of the steamer deterred many from going at once to see her. Since the reduction, however, she has been thronged with visitors from the City and from the country—mostly, however, from the country. A vast number of our townfolk who would have willingly paid half a dollar for the privilege of seeing her, left the City for their Summer resorts before the reduction was made, and the loss, for loss it is, will be a mutual one, shared equally by the stockholders of the steamer and the unsatisfied sight-mongers. Within the past week, excursions from all parts of the United States have poured in upon her spacious decks. At no time has a party, so far as we have been able to ascertain, gone away dissatisfied, or feeling that they had paid too dearly for their amusement and instruction.

Yesterday seems to have been an unusual gala day. Excursion trains from Central New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, brought down thousands of people from the country, who, having heard of her advertised departure, desired to see the feature of the day, and embraced the offering opportunity. A description of one of these excursions will answer for all.

"The Young Men's Christian Association, of the City of Poughkeepsie," on examining the state of their finances one day last week, found themselves somewhat in debt, and with no visible means of liquidating the same. Bills will be presented, even to Christian Associations, and bills when presented should be paid, and particularly when presented to such bodies as aforementioned. Fortunately for this Association, it has a business as well as a spiritual head—said head's name is Wilbur, and it was entirely owing to the working of that head's head, that the

MONSTER EXCURSION

which yesterday brought nearly a thousand people to this City, was devised, organized and successfully carried out. In obedience to the rule of the Times, we went to Poughkeepsie on Monday evening—we found the city in two blazes—one of fire and one of excitement—the blaze of fire was appropriately noticed in yesterday's telegraphic column, and the blaze of excitement we will now put down. "Are you going to York?" was the universal query—and "you bet I am," was the unvarying reply among the worldly, while the members of the Association would say, "Yes brother, D. V. & P. P." For $1 10 we purchased a yellow ticket, which stated that we would be permitted to sail down the "lordly Hudson," on the crack steamer *Thomas Powell*, thence to the deck of the *Great Eastern*, where we could spend the day, after which we would be returned to our starting point. The various towns, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton, Cornwall and West Point, were to contribute their quota, and a grand time was anticipated.

Early yesterday morning we arose (metaphorically) with the lark, and in company with several hundreds of brothers and sisters from the country around about, we paraded to the steamboat dock. Soon the *Powell* appeared. The sunny face of Capt. Anderson beamed with delight as he saw our "goodlie companie," and he ordered the flags to be set, the whistle blown, and the hands to hurrah, as with lightsome foot and merry laugh we all trooped aboard the steamer.

We were a merry crowd—a peculiar crowd, and a motley crowd. There was an old man with long auburn hair and a gray beard, which extended to his waist—his antiquated tile sat on the back of his head while his silver rimmed spectacles balanced on the end of his nose; his pants scarce reached the top of his boot-legs, and his long blue cloak, the furred collar of which was fastened by a huge gold frog, swept the deck as he walked. "I am an intellectual being," said he, "I have lived in Poughkeepsie nigh on to forty years, and have never been to York, but I'm an intellectual being, and want to see this wonderful ship." There were all kinds and conditions of men on board, most of whom were accompanied by women of the same sort. Old ladies with toothless gums, false hair, coal-scuttle bonnets, long unwieldly cotton umbrellas, black silk capes, tight sleeves to their striped calico dresses, black stockings, gauzy mits, satchels with lunch, real substantial buskins, and no end of curiosity, sat by rosy-cheeked maidens, who were jaunty flats, dimity spencers, tightly drawn stockings and "gallus little boots." Hard-featured, bronzed-faced, high coat-collared, long coat-waisted short coat-tailed men, with straw hats, beardless cheeks, blue coats, brass buttons, barn-door pants and cow-skin boots, drank "cold soda water," with chippy, silk hatted, moustached young gentlemen, who were gotten up elaborately in Marseilles coat, vest, and pants, with patent leather boots and kid gloves; while scattered here, there and everywhere, in the cabins and on the decks, were groups of gay, happy, cheerful people, who having left the care and trouble of this world behind them, were determined to have one day at least of pure joy and unalloyed happiness.

Refreshments of various kinds were provided by the Commissariat of the Association. There were cakes, sponge cake, Washington cake, seed cakes, cookies, crullers and turnovers; there were all kinds of candy, from the aristocratic cream and the exclusive fig paste, through the varied grades of peppermint, wintergreen and lemon, to the common taffey and the rolley-polley. There was "pure soda-water, refreshing, clean from the fount and pleasant to take, at one dime a glass;" lemonades, Bologna sausages, sandwiches, mince pies, ice cream and currant tarts—and from the way in which these articles disappeared one would imagine himself surrounded by aerial beings, who lived on froth and essence, rather than roast beef and potatoes. We tried it, but found it would not answer, and gladly accepted the courteous invitation of Capt. Anderson to breakfast with him, at 7½ o'clock in the morning, when we did entire justice to the bounteous repast.

As we made the various landings our numbers perceptibly increased, and by the time we left the last stopping place we had over a thousand passengers, who were eager for a sight of the great monstrosity.

As may naturally be supposed, in such a tremendous crowd there were a few roughs, who acted as much like hogs and boors as possible, but the admirable police regulations of Capt. Anderson and the clerk, Mr. Golding, put a very sudden quietus on the young gentlemen, and one of the two, who spent the forenoon in the wheelhouse, informed us that, while the view from that point was exceedingly fine, he did not hanker particularly after the sun, which poured its beating rays pitilessly upon him.

About 11 o'clock we drew near the *Great Eastern*. In the distance her vast hulk loomed up like a huge black wall. Sundry smaller steamers were taken for her, and one old lady told Elizur Jane, as we passed the ship *Sandusky*, to "Look at the pesky critter quick," and then vowed she thought it wasn't "much after all." When we drew up close to the steamer, the rural mind became confused, the eyes expanded, and for awhile the tongue cleaved to the roof of the mouth. "Bill Wilson, just look at that," "Upon my word," (impressively,) "Just mind its bigness," "'Taint iron, I know," "*New*, mother, who's right? is'nt that as long as our barn's high?" "Well, of all the big things I ever saw, that's the biggest," and so on *ad infinitum*. With the crowd we pushed toward the entrance, with ticket in hand, surrounded by wondering, talking, curious, pushing, roystering thousands, amongst whom our little band made but a small, though virtuous leaven. In we went, and at the very first glance detected in the *vista* a group of dancers, who, to the whistled air of "Pop Goes the Weazel," are enjoying themselves hugely. As we ascended to the deck a most remarkable scene presented itself to our unaccustomed eyes. Walking up and down the spacious area were men, women and children, of all shapes, sizes and colors. Arm in arm two lovers gazed at each other rather than at the ship; seated on a bench, a German matron dispensed with liberal hand to her swarthy husband and their Teutonic brood huge lumps of bread and slices of *Deutsche Schweizer-käse*; up and down and all around, looking in at doors, peeking in at windows, peering down through gratings, and peeping into holes generally, went the hot, tired and curious crowd, wandering not unlike that venerable "Goosey-Gander," of whom Mother Goose makes such honorable mention in her book of poetry. Stumbling upon a man who sold us one of Fontain's capital "Guide Books," we managed to make an intelligent tour of the ship. During said tour we met with queer people, heard strange sayings and saw uncanny sights. In an unguarded moment we loaned our *Guide* to a stranger who has not yet returned it. Down a narrow stairway, we attempted to go. Up that narrow stairway others tried to come. Consequently there was a tussle, a squeezing, a ramming and a jamming, and I regret to say it, on the part of not a few, there was also a damning. "Don't come up," yelled the down-goers; "there are only a *few* more of us, and then you can come up." "Oh, get out," said an up-comer, "there ain't none of us at all." "Mary Jane, hold down your dress," said an anxious mama. "Tommy, be careful of your clothes; take your hands off from them oily bannisters," cried a watchful papa. "Derned ef I'd a come ef I'd a known 'twould ha' been so hot," said a lusty, browsy, red-cheeked country girl to her attentive friend from the Jarseys. "Well, now, ain't that yere bully?" said a little ten-year old to his sister as together they looked at the immense piston-rod. "Yes, Charlie," she replied; but how *can* we ever get up stairs?" And sure enough, such a getting up stairs was never before seen, or imagined. We turned from these people and went down another pair of stairs, then down another, and then down another. Here there was a wicker door, on which was printed, "No admittance." We went in, and the door shut with a slam. There was no handle on the inside, and we could by no means open it. So we moved on. The low ceiling compelled us to bend our head; we went on and on, turned to the right into a narrow passage, which was quite dark, kept on, brought up standing and could go no further. The air was close and smelt skunky, the walls seemed damp and chilly; how to get out I didn't know. I attempted to retrace my steps, but soon became involved in a abyrinth of passageways and byways. What shall be done? Call? No one could hear. Wait for some one to come. Probably no one would appear for a week. We laid our head against what appeared to be a door, and felt like imitating Jacob, and lifting our voice, for to weep. Suddenly the apparent wall moved, and with a sudden lunge we found ourselves on the iron deck, and then knew that we had been leaning against the door through which we had surreptitiously passed. We will not, in our thankfulness, allude to the pulling of our hair, or the somewhat rough handling we received on suspicion of being thievishly inclined, but will add a moral at the summing up of the day's adventures.

We went into the grand saloon, heard a remarkably slim and egotistical band play the "Great Eastern Polka" and then endeavor to sell the same to the young ladies who hovered near, then followed the crowd to the steering apparatus, where, in company with "many others," we tarred our hands, oiled our garments and satisfied our curiosity. Subsequently we ascended the paddle-boxes, lost our new felt hat and enjoyed the view. Finally, having seen it all, we joined our up-river friends, and *en masse* gave three rousing cheers and a "tigah," partly for the *Great Eastern* and partly for the fun of the thing.

In grand procession we marched to the *Thomas Powell*, satisfied that the *Great Eastern* is a great wonder, that she is a great ship and that she is a great failure. At 3½ o'clock, amid the noisiest and merriest demonstrations of delight, the excursionists took their departure, having, as they said, enjoyed themselves hugely, having entirely replenished the treasury of the "Poughkeepsie Young Men's Christian Association," and having experienced from early morn to dewy eve, a right royal and entirely tip-top time.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

When you visit the *Great Eastern*—carry an umbrella; wear a tightly-fitting hat; keep out of places on whose doors are painted, "No admittance," and if you are a lady, go without hoops and wear the cleanest of white and closely-fitting stockings.

NUMBER OF VISITORS YESTERDAY.

The total number of visitors was nearly 19,000, and from about noon till near the hour of closing there could not have been less, at any one time, than from 6,000 to 7,000 people on board. The *Thomas Powell* brought 800 from Poughkeepsie. Excursion trains from all parts of the State, and from adjacent States, were overladen with the curious, male and female, whom the fame of the great ship had attracted to the City. Before entering, the vast crowd were formed into lines, under the superintendence of the Police, and everyone took his turn for admission, *en taille*. The throng did not cease till near the hour of closing, and then the getting off was even more difficult than the getting on. The ladies, of course, confined themselves to the deck, saloons, dining rooms, state rooms, and the first and second tiers of the engine-room, but the men went by hundreds into the depths, underneath the enormous cylinders, visited the mammoth boilers, dropped down into the bowels of the ship, and crawled along her screw, far below the water line. The crowd in these latter places was so dense that an average tortoise pace was, in comparison, equal to a *Flora Temple* trot. Altogether, the *Great Eastern* was a vast success yesterday, and if such crowds could be calculated on, for two or three weeks more, her managers would, doubtless, postpone her Cape May trip, and her departure for England, till the excitement ceased. *Apropos*, of that Cape May trip, we learn that over five hundred tickets have already been sold, the number of *voyageurs* to be taken being limited to two thousand.

THE PROPOSED VISIT TO BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 24.

Notwithstanding the general desire to view the *Great Eastern* the City Councils have declined acceding to the proposition to furnish 2,500 tons of coal as an inducement to the Directors to bring her to Annapolis Roads. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has generously offered to furnish one-third of the amount asked for, and probably our citizens will, by private contributions, make up the balance.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army News—Movements of Troops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 24.

Five companies of the Third Infantry, to be stationed at Ringgold Barracks, will be designated by the Colonel of the Regiment. The other five companies will take post at Fort Clarke, Texas, where will be established the Head-quarters of the Regiment.

Two of the Companies for Ringgold Barracks, will halt at Camp McIntosh, near Laredo.

Lieut.-Col. Backus will take post at Ringgold Barracks, and Major C. C. Sibley at Camp McIntosh.

Light Companies K and F, First Artillery, will constitute the garrison of Fort Duncan.

Company C, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Stockton and relieve Company H, First Infantry; Company D, Eighth Infantry, will repair to San Antonio and relieve Company I, First Infantry, and Company F, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Quitman.

Fort Davis will be occupied by Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bomford's Company, H, Eighth Infantry.

Company I, First Infantry, proceeds to Fort Chadburne, and Company H to Camp Cooper.

Company I, Third Artillery, Capt. Hamilton's, is ordered to Honey Lake, for the protection of the inhabitants.

The Colonel of the Second Infantry is ordered to make an assignment of forty-two additional recruits to the companies of his regiment at Fort Abercrombie.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Brooks, Company H, Second Artillery, is assigned to Fort Riley. Capt. Lyons, Company B, Second Artillery, is assigned to Fort Wise.

Maj. McDowell is here, and has entered on the discharge of his new duties as Inspector-General. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, July 24.

Thirty thousand copies of the report of the Covode Committee have been printed, but the House printers will not deliver them until the difficulty with Mr. Ford's assignee is settled.

Attorney-General Black will leave the city to-morrow for Pennsylvania.

Senators Floyd and Thompson contemplate proceeding to Old Point on Thursday, intending to stay several weeks. Mr. Cass also being absent, there will be only three Cabinet officers remaining here, Messrs. Toucey, Holt, and Cobb.

The Administration has recently addressed another note to the British Government on the subject of the San Juan affair.

The President has, during the absence of Secretary Cass, repeatedly been at the State Department, personally attending to weighty matters pertaining to our foreign affairs.

The attendance at Mr. Gales' funeral to-day was larger, perhaps, than that at the funeral of any other citizen which has ever taken place here. All the city authorities and the District of Columbia Typographical Society were among those present. The bells were tolled during the moving of the procession, and in the meantime many places of business were closed.

Lord Lyons is on the eve of departure for Halifax, to meet the Prince of Wales.

Fires.

TWO FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA CAUSED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 24.

Early this morning a fire broke out in Henry & Co.'s rag-house, on Front above Vine-street, which was entirely destroyed. Loss $5,000. The fire extended to Ebert & Co.'s, cabinetware manufacturers, loss $1,000, and Wm. Henry's cotton waste storehouse, loss $5,000. Bacon's feed-store was damaged by water. The total loss is nearly $200,000, partially insured. The building in which the fire originated unexpectedly fell inward with a terrible crash, and three firemen were injured.

At 5 o'clock this morning another fire destroyed the store No. 130 Troy-street, above Arch, occupied by Charles Boothroyd & Co., dealers in cotton waste; loss, $2,000. The adjoining building was damaged by fire and water to the amount of several thousand dollars. Both fires are supposed to have been the result of the spontaneous combustion of cotton waste.

FIRES AT THE WEST.

New Albany, Ind., Tuesday, July 24.

Karl Hutte & Co.'s candle and soap factory was burned last night. Loss, $45,000; insured for $30,000.

Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, July 24.

The round house of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $12,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 24.

The produce-store of C. N. Fogg & Co., and the trunk manufactory of J. Crumpeny, was burned last night. Loss $25,000.

New-Jersey Politics.

CONVENTIONS AT TRENTON, N. J.

Trenton, Tuesday, July 24.

The Delegates are rapidly assembling for the Conventions to-morrow. The prospect is that there will be a straight-out Douglas ticket, a Breckinridge ticket, and a fusion ticket. Both parties are determined, and yet a large number favor a Union ticket. The Breckinridge and the Douglas men are too far apart to make any fusion, and probably none will be attempted. Those who are not tenacious for either will probably make a Union ticket. Great fun is expected. The Douglas men have secured the principal hall for themselves. The Bell and Everett Convention will also meet to-morrow. A number of the leaders are already consulting. The Douglas leaders, however, refuse all overtures.

News from New-Mexico.

THE FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS—THE CENSUS—SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS, ETC.

Independence, Mo., Tuesday, July 24.

New-Mexico dates to the 9th inst. arrived to-day, the mail making schedule time.

They have had copious showers of rain in Santa Fé for ten days, and crops look finely, and will yield an abundant harvest.

The fires in the mountains near Santa Fé did an immense amount of damage, and several lives were lost. Four dead bodies have been found.

The census takers in New-Mexico find great difficulty in getting the Mexicans to answer questions, they thinking it is done for the purpose of taxing them. The Governor has issued his proclamation, proclaiming the objects, &c.

The news from Arizona gold mines is not good, owing to the fact that no water is to be had.

James B. Collyer, Indian Agent, is out in a card in the Santa Fé *Gazette*, defending his official acts in regard to the Havajal Indians.

Provisions are very scarce and command very high prices. Flour is selling at $14 per sack, and scarce; other provisions in proportion.

This coach brought all the letter mail which for some time back has been sent *via* the Overland California mail. By this route letters will get to their destination ten days sooner than by the other. No Indians were seen but a few Kaws. They said that a band of Kiowas had been at Crow Creek awaiting the mail, for the purpose of robbing it, but were driven off by a company of soldiers from Texas, who were *en route* for Pawnee Fork. Maj. Sedgwick's command, some time in June, were in sight of a large encampment of Indians, but not being prepared for battle, before they could get ready the Indians left.

There has been no rain this side of Fort Union, and the water courses are very low. Stock suffers for the want of water. The weather is pleasant here.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Line.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 24.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Line was extended to Fort Smith, on the extreme western border of Arkansas, 100 miles southwest of St. Louis, on the Butterfield Overland Mail route, to-day, and is now open for business. This line is a section of the contemplated telegraph to California by the southern route, and in conjunction with the line now nearly finished from San Francisco and Los Angelos, a distance of 500 miles, and the Overland Mail, will furnish a speedy and reliable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The line by the northern route is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed to Omaha, in Nebraska, about the middle of August; thence it will be built directly west towards the gold fields of Kansas, and will reach Fort Kearney, nearly 200 miles from the States, on the route of the Pony Express and California Mail, by the 1st of November.

The National Saengerfest at Buffalo.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 24.

The grand concert to-day by all the musical societies attending the Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, was a perfect success. Over six hundred performers participated, including an orchestra of one hundred instruments, all under the direction of Carl Adam, of the Buffalo Liederlafel.

The immense passenger dépôt of the New-York Central Railroad was densely packed, and thousands were unable to effect an entrance. It is estimated that eight thousand people were admitted on tickets, and during the performance the temporary screen on the eastern end of the building was torn down, thus admitting to the benefit of the concert some three or four thousand more. All passed off without casualty.

Douglas Ratification Meeting at Utica.

Utica, N. Y., Tuesday, July 24.

The ratification meeting of Douglas and Johnson in this city last evening was by far the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held here. Ex-Gov. Seymour, Dr. R. P. Bissell and Francis Kernan addressed the meeting in the largest hall in this city. An immense meeting outside was also organized, which was addressed by Lewis H. Babcock, A. T. Goodwin and several others. Over 3,000 Democrats were present. Banners, bonfires, fireworks, cannon-firing and cheering were kept up the entire evening. The speakers were serenaded after the meeting closed.

Breckinridge Convention at Oswego.

Oswego, N. Y., Tuesday, July 24.

The Breckinridge and Lane District Convention was held in this city yesterday afternoon. Every town and Ward was fully represented. Hon. Wm. Lewis was elected delegate to the State Convention at Syracuse. Strong resolutions were passed, indorsing the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane.

Douglas Meeting at Cleveland.

Cleveland, Tuesday, July 24.

David Tod and others addressed a large Douglas meeting here last night. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, guns were fired, &c.

Douglas Meeting at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Tuesday, July 24.

A large Douglas ratification meeting was held here Saturday night. Pierre Soule and John Forsyth were the speakers.

Republican Address in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 24.

The first of the series of Republican political addresses was delivered this evening at Concert Hall on the "Great Issues of the Day." There was a large attendance.

Republican Meeting at Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, July 24.

A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Boudoin-square. It was addressed by Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame and others. The special occasion was the dedication of the new headquarters of the Lincoln and Hamlin Club No. 2.

News from Mexico.

New Orleans, Monday, July 23.

The steamer *Austin*, from Brazos on the 20th inst., with $80,000 in specie, has arrived here.

A conducta of $1,260,000, from Zacatecas, had been seized at Monterey.

The revolution in Coahuila and Nueva-Leon is losing ground, and the people of Northern Mexico favor foreign intervention.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 24.

A Tampico paper of the 13th inst. announces the arrival of Miramon at the City of Mexico on the 7th inst.

News from Havana.

New Orleans, Monday, July 23.

The steamer *Habana* has arrived here, with Havana dates of the 20th inst.

The health of Havana was good.

Sugar is reported firm. Provisions dull. Freights slightly advanced. Sterling Exchange 13¼@13¾ ℔ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ⅜@1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

Escape of Convicts from the Missouri Penitentiary.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 24.

Upwards of fifty convicts escaped from the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, yesterday, by bursting open the prison-gate. In the *melée*, Deputy Warden Ritchie was slightly injured. Three convicts were killed, and seven seriously wounded. All the prisoners were recaptured excepting seven.

The Baltimore City Park.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 14.

The City Park Commissioners have selected for the proposed Park the elegant property of Lloyd, at Rogers and Paterson Park, in the northwestern suburb of the city, including 539 acres, at an aggregate cost of $531,360.

Death of Hon. Samuel Caruthers.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 24.

The *Republican* learns that Samuel Caruthers, formerly Member of Congress from the Seventh District of Missouri, died at his residence, in Cape Girardeau, on Friday last, shortly after the demise of his wife.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

LATER ADVICES FROM CALIFORNIA.

Judge Terry Acquitted of Killing Senator Broderick in a Duel.

Financial, Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

St. Josephs, Tuesday, July 24.

The arrival of the Pony Express, this evening, furnishes the following summary of California news to July 7:

San Francisco, Saturday, July 7.

Since the summary of news sent by the Overland Mail of the 29th ult., there have been the following arrivals at this port: July 1st, *Wilhelm*, London; 2d, French bark *Colporteur*, Bordeaux; ship *Lizzie Spalding*, Hong Kong; ship *St. Helena*, Hong Kong; 3d, ship *Pisco*, Bordeaux; *David Crockett*, New York; bark *Adelaide*, New-York; 4th, ship *Alt. Mackenbush*, and bark *Isle of France*; 6th, bark *Surine*, Newcastle.

Sailed June 30, ship *Theresa*, Melbourne; July 5, ship *Hebe*, Melbourne.

For the greater portion of the time since the sailing of the last steamer, the market has been extremely dull, and a trifling amount of goods is going forward to the country. Since the 4th business has evinced more activity, and an increased number of transactions are noticeable, but at greatly depressed prices, at the same time only small lots can be given, and no sound parcels can be disposed of without submitting to even much lower rates. Candles are in moderate request, and firm at 18½c.@18¾c. Coffee, sales of Rio from store at 14c.@14½c. The *Victoria's* cargo is not offering. Costa Rica, 11½c.; no Java in market. Coal—Anthracite quiet, at $14: Cumberland in casks, $21. Dry Goods—Drills, 11c; Sheetings, 10¾c.; both firm, with upward tendency. Nails 3½c.@4c. Olive Oil has declined $4 56@$5; Linseed Oil is worth $1 20. Provisions continue greatly depressed, with auction sales of Pork at $15 75 for clear in barrels, and $8 in half barrels; Mess, $14 in barrels. Bacon—large auction sales, at 15½c.@17c; choice, in small lots, is worth 12½c.@13c. Hams are quiet; sales of Billings at 16c.@16½c., and Mess Billings at 17c. Butter—Prime Isthmus, 28c.@29c.; old slow, 12c.@20c. Lard quiet at 12c.@14c. Rice steady at last quotations, but not active. Sugars in more request; sales No. 1 China at 7¼c.; New-Orleans at 10½c.@10¾c.; Muscovada, 8c.@8½c.; refined White, 13c.@12½c. Spirits—Foreign Brandies unchanged; all domestic liquors lower; Brandy, 45c.; pure Spirits, 35c.@37½c.; Alcohol, 65c.@70c.; Whisky, 35c.@37½c. Spirits Turpentine, 75c. Teas and Wines dull and tending downwards.

The new crop of wheat is coming in abundantly. Shipping qualities can be had at $1 50@$1 58.

The following vessels have been engaged to load wheat: The *Lizzie Spalding*, for Melbourne; *Julia and Wilhelm*, for the Cape of Good Hope, and the *Louise*, for Geelong, Australia. If the *St. Helena* passes a survey, she will load for Liverpool.

Money is easier, and the late financial troubles are pretty much cleared off.

The Fourth of July was more generally celebrated by the popular demonstrations throughout the State than usual. In San Francisco the feature of most importance in the ceremonies was running the first train of cars over the Market-street Railroad, inaugurating that kind of communication between the heart of the city and the outskirts, a distance of two miles.

Judge Terry was yesterday acquitted of the offence of killing Senator Broderick in a duel, by a jury in Marion County, under such circumstances as leave no doubt of a collusion between the prosecution and defence to produce such a result. The witnesses establishing the guilt of Terry were all on their way from San Francisco to Marion in a small boat. They were delayed so that they did not reach the Court House until about 12 o'clock. Judge Hardy opened the Court at 9 A. M. The District-Attorney announced that his witnesses had not made their appearance. The case went to the jury without a word of testimony, and under the charge of Judge Hardy, a verdict of acquittal was rendered before 10 o'clock.

The new directory of San Francisco is just published containing the names of 26,000 men.

The ship *Carrier Dove* has cleared for Valparaiso with 26,000 bags of barley and 30,000 Alfafa seed, quicksilver, tallow and other California products, in all valued at about $60,000. The ship *Hebe* takes over 15,000 sacks of wheat to Australia, valued at $28,000.

The Supreme Court has decided the contract with the State Prison lessee legal, and the contractor can draw $27,000 from the State Treasury. This will more than exhaust the general fund.

Over six hundred Chinese emigrants have arrived within a week.

Considerable anxiety is manifested on account of the non-arrival of the Pony Express which left St. Louis on the 20th and 24th of June.

The latest express dates from the East are to the 10th and 14th of June, by the Overland Mail.

The agent of the Pony Express here, however, thinks that no anxiety is called for, and that the express riders between Salt Lake and Carson Valley have had to depend for supplies of stock on chance, as the animals which were driven off by the Indians have only just been replaced.

As soon as the pony, which leaves here to-day, arrives through at St. Joseph, the horses on the route will all be replaced in order for making the usual time each way, and everything is expected thereafter to be kept in a good and permanent condition.

A fire at Crescent, on the 27th ult., destroyed property to the value of $6,000, which was insured in London and Liverpool Insurance Companies for $3,000.

The Wheat and Barley crop is pretty well harvested, with an immense yield. The surplus for export is higher than ever before.

Considerable quantities of ore continue to arrive at San Francisco from the Washoe mines. About fifty tons have arrived within ten days, worth from $2,000 to $3,000 per ton. It is ground to an impalpable powder, when its value is determined by chemical analysis. It is then put up in 120 ℔. packages, and can be sold to the agents of the Rothschilds for shipment to England within a fraction of its true value. Not less than $500,000 worth of this ore will arrive within a month. The multitude have abandoned the idea of hunting new mines, and capitalists are realizing handsome returns from the astonishingly rich Comstock Lead already discovered.

There has been no recent troubles with the Indians on the Eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada.

The last Chinese advises are to the 7th of May. At that time the general impression among foreigners was that the Emperor had refused to submit to the English and French ultimatum.

LATEST.

Oregon dates are to the 27th of June. The official election returns are not all yet published, but the result undoubtedly is as last reported.

The usual annual floods in the Columbia River and tributaries had occurred, without doing much damage.

Intelligence from Lieut. Mullin's Expedition had been received up to the 4th of June. An express had reached that officer from Fort Benton with intelligence of the movement westward of 300 troops over the road. The road will be completed through to Fort Benton by the last of July.

Dates from British Columbia are to the 29th. The miners were active and in good spirits. Canals were constructed in many places, and more were progressing. The limited number of miners employed were doing well. The gold product was at the rate of one and a half to two million per annum.

Seven to eight hundred Chinese emigrants, direct from Hong Kong, had arrived at Victoria.

The Chicago Zouaves.

Boston, Tuesday, July 24.

The Boston Theatre was filled to its utmost capacity to-night, to witness the drill of the Chicago Zouaves. They leave to-morrow night for New-York by the Norwich route.

New Cotton.

Mobile, Ala., Tuesday, July 24.

The first bales of Alabama new cotton arrived here on Sunday.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 23.

Four bales new Cotton received from Mississippi.

Naval.

Boston, Tuesday, July 24.

The crew of the *Macedonian*, recently arrived at Portsmouth, were paid off yesterday.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Recollections of the Revolution of 1848—The French Expedition of 1849 to Restore the Pope—Garribaldi, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leghorn, June, 1860.

In my last letter I gave you some of my recollections of the revolution of 1848, during the whole of which it was my fortune to be in one part or other of the Peninsula. At the risk of being tedious, I will take up the thread where I dropped it.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany having granted a Constitution and consented to join in the war against Austria, was continually urged on by the Republican Party, with a zeal that could leave no doubt of their ulterior intentions. The Constitutional Party fell, and the Republican Montanelli being called on to form a Ministry, associated with himself Guerrazzi, a Leghorn lawyer. Now the demand was for a Constitutional Assembly, to meet at Rome. The poor Grand Duke was fairly against the wall, and for the first time stood at bay. He saw that nothing less than his crown was at stake and he refused; giving, however, as a reason, that he was threatened by the Pope with excommunication. He was willing to grant everything to his people short of periling his eternal salvation. This of course did not deceive those who knew that old Gregory, the predecessor of Pius, used to hurl his thunders at Leopold's head habitually without awakening in him any apparent fears of damnation. But it was of no consequence what the nature of the reasons assigned might be. The Grand Duke would not budge, and soon, on some pretext or other, moved with his family to Sienna. He had now, doubtless, made up his mind to flight and an appeal to Austria. Every argument was used to induce him to return to Florence, but he managed to put off his ministers by feigned illness and other subterfuges, and one fine morning the birds had flown in the direction of Santa Stefano; there they embarked in the English steamer *Bulldog*, for Naples.

The first we knew of this at Florence was the sound of the *generale* beating on the morning of the succeeding day—an ominous sound for those living in times of revolution. Guerrazzi being left alone at the head of the State, was bound to get his vessel through the shoals as best he might. It was reasonable to expect a collision between the factions of Constitutionalists and ultras, and it is believed that Leopold would not have been sorry for such an event as a consequence of his absence. But his Minister took his measures to avoid it. The *generale* collected the National Guard at their various quarters, and their orders were to remain there till called for. In this way the armed portion of the Conservatives were housed. I went on to Piazza Granduca and found the *plebs* in full force. Speeches were made—a triumvirate was appointed, of which Guerrazzi was one, a rush was made into the Chambers, sitting in the Palazzo Vecchio hard by, who made no opposition to the triumvirate, and the new Government went at once into power. The Republicans now thought they had gained their end, and Florence became the headquarters of their party. Liberty-trees were planted everywhere, and the London *Times* of the period described our condition as that of "frightful anarchy." For all that, things wore a peaceful aspect, and the quiet, order-loving Florentines did nothing that a London mob would not have thought child's play. Now and then a domiciliary visit was made to those living near a Liberty tree, to gather funds for defraying its supposed expense. But the only thing I witnessed myself was on the occasion of the police objecting to the planting a tree in a crowded thoroughfare outside the gate of San Miniato. Branches of it were then distributed to boys with direction to enforce the kissing them on all passers. As I objected to this, (not from despair of the Republic, but for no better reason than Falstaff's, for not eating his hypothetical blackberries,) a cry of *codino* was raised, but without effect. This term, meaning cue or pigtail, is applied to the reactionists.

The flight of the Grand Duke destroyed the hope of the Constitutional Party. It was the wish of many to appeal to Piedmont, where the Constitutional Government holds its own, to march into Tuscany; and a portion of the army, under our Gen. de Langier, stationed near the frontier, marched across into Sardinia. At Florence, the troops went over at once to the new Government, excepting one regiment only, and they yielded to the eloquent appeals of the Dictator. For these 24 hours, Leopold, after his return, grateful for small favors, decorated every soldier of the regiment with a medal. The reaction, after some vain attempts, was at last effected in March, 1849, by the Grand Duke's party taking advantage of the spirit of rivalry between the different towns, which still burns, though less fiercely than in the middle ages. A party of Leghorn volunteers being in Florence, on their way to the seat of war, a strong feeling was suddenly excited against them, and all sorts of crimes were, with or without color, charged upon them. They were stigmatized as the myrmidoms of Guerrazzi, himself a Leghorner; and he was accused of aiming, with their help, to the supreme command, which, by the way, had already been voluntarily given him. At last, as they were on their way to the railway station, things proceeded to actual violence. Again the *generale* was beaten, and a troop of National Guards halted before my door to load with ball. I called at the house of a friend, and found it occupied militarily. Troops marched to the piazza Maria Novella, the scene of combat, and Guerrazzi himself appeared there on horseback and tried in vain to reason with the excited multitude. He was received with curses and stones, and returned to the Palazzo Vecchio. He refused to fly, saying he had done nothing to blush for. The mob cried out for him to be delivered up to them, and there can be no doubt whatever, that he would have been torn to pieces; for like things were done on that day. He was put into jail for his safety, it was said, and it may be conceded, with truth. But this scarcely required his detention there three years. That evening a procession marched through the principal streets, shouting "Viva Leopoldo Secondo," and the fickle multitude lighted up their windows and joined in the cry. The next morning the liberty trees were cut down, and I remember remarking my wood-merchant, who was giving, before his door, a practical proof of his conservatism by sawing and piling away one of them in his cellar. This day was full of apprehension. The Leghorn volunteers, who had been guarded in the Church of Maria Novella all night by the National Guard, were sent home early in the morning, and all Leghorn was expected to come up for vengeance. The gates were closed, and preparations made for a warm reception. But the rest of Tuscany followed the example of Florence and declared for the sovereign, so Leghorn, finding itself in a minority, was content to stay at home. The Constitutional party took the reins again, and a provisional government was formed, with Gino Capponi at its head. An embassy was sent to the Grand Duke at Naples, requesting him to return, and the constitutionalists fondly hoped that things would be taken up where they dropped on the fall of the Liberal Ministry. Not so Leopold, who had probably not become any more of a Liberal after his experience at home or during his stay at the court of his brother-in-law. He proposed to himself to open the page of history a little further back; and, sending the Tuscan Girondins an evasive answer, he took care not to appear again in Florence until Baron d'Aspre, at the head of his Austrians, had prepared the way. He endeavored to shift from himself the odium of this occupation, but in vain. The Baron took pains to state explicitly, in his proclamation to the Tuscans, that he was called in by their Sovereign.

In May, 1849, I had occasion to pass through Leghorn, on my way to Naples. It was a period of great interest in the history of this town, as it refused to acknowledge the Government established in Florence after the reaction in favor of the Grand Duke, and was at war with the rest of Tuscany. Coming from Florence by railway, it was impossible to get further than Pisa, and the remaining fifteen miles had to be done by *vettura*, passing through the outposts of the hostile armies—so to call them. The Leghorn gates we found barricaded and defended by cannon. Before embarking we heard that the Austrians were expected daily at Lucca, and indeed they appeared before Leghorn only a few days after our departure. Probably not more than a hundredth part of the town were for resistance; but it was the fighting hundredth who knew too that they had no hope in surrender. All terms being refused, the walls were battered by the Austrian cannon, and an entrance effected. The orders were to shoot down all found with dirty hands on the spot. To follow out such orders, literally, would have left few alive. They were meant to include only those whose hands showed the marks of powder, but were most likely exceeded. One poor man, taking aim from his horse with a telescope, paid dearly for his spirit of investigation; and the night closed over many a bloody grave, filled by wholesale military executions.

These facts I learned afterwards. Arriving at Civita Vecchia we saw a division of French landing from half a dozen vessels. This was the second detachment of the celebrated expedition sent by Louis Napoleon to restore the Pope. The first had landed a few days previously, and marched to Rome. What had happened there it was impossible to find out. No one knew, or at least admitted any knowledge; but the general impression was that there had been some fighting. Touching again at Gaeta, we found some absurd quarantine regulation that forbade our landing. But this enabled us to hear a conversation between the Neapolitan commandant of the garrison and our captain, a lieutenant in the French navy, as the former was obliged to keep a sanitary distance in his little boat that precluded secrecy. Now, for the first time, we learned the facts of the reception that the French met with at Rome, and Gen. Oudinot's disappointment, who had counted so little on any resistance that it is well known that he ordered his dinner there! Certainly, had he not been on the French side, his name would have been *Où diner* for life. The old commandant, hearing the bad news from our captain, went into a fit of impotent rage, and, grinding his heel into the bottom of the boat, gave us to understand that was the only way of treating such "*canaille.*" He then pointed to the little "*bicoque*," where the holy father was fain to house himself, and tried to comfort the captain by telling him that his king had gone with an expedition to Rome, and would soon bring the rebels to reason. The result of this Neapolitan crusade is not generally well known.

The King found the French had retreated to Palos, and instead of making with them, as he expected, a holiday entrance into Rome, he found the grim Garibaldi advancing to meet him, near Velletri. It was very soon the devil (the equivalent of the hero of Montevideo) take the hindmost. His Majesty, though "ever in the van," narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, and never rested till fairly over the frontier. This I read afterwards in the Naples official journal, where, with a somewhat partial coloring, it was characterized as a "*brillantissima retirata*"—a retreat worthy of Xenophon! Another crusade connected with this siege of Rome is still less known. This is a Spanish expedition sent by Her Catholic Majesty to divide the honors of reinstating the Head of the Church. The history of this is about as mythical and cloudy as that of Father Æneas. Some are skeptical altogether as to its reality, but I have been assured of the fact by credible eye-witnesses. The Spaniards took up positions at Viterbo and at Terracina, and there remained quietly about a month; then, imitating the celebrated countermarch of a certain King of France, returned home, having added one more to the *cosas de España*. It is a pity that no descendant of Cervantes had accompanied them in the character of historian to the expedition.

Leaving Gaeta, the same evening found us in the beautiful bay of Naples—

> But what care I how fair she be,
> If she be not fair for me!

So might each one of us bound for Naples have sung. It was one thing to step into a hotel on the beautiful Chiaja, and another to enter a lazaretto. This was to be the fate of all landing at Naples. The reason, or rather faintly-colored excuse was, that there were some sporadic cases of cholera in France, and no quarantine at Civita Vecchia—consequently our landing there had dirtied our otherwise clean bill of health. As we had not known the fact of this quarantine before taking our tickets, our Captain offered us a free passage to Malta, where, after a few days' stay, we should be entitled to return with a clean bill. An American traveler now came on board, who gave a fearful picture of a week's stay in the lazaretto, and I determined at once not to try it. A French priest came to the same decision, and a Tuscan ex-diplomat. The remainder were for braving the ordeal. So the luggage of those decided on disembarking was ordered on deck. In the meantime our Ex-Minister had talked the matter over with the party for the lazaretto, and changed his mind; so he called to the *garçon* to bring up his carpet-bag. No sooner done than, listening to our side, his judgment again wavered, and the *garçon* was told to take the bag down again. In fact this bag became the outward exponent of his mind—the barometer indicating the weight of our arguments. Backed by our new arrival from Philadelphia, we drew such a picture of lazaretto horrors that the bag went down like a shot. Again, as the opposition was brought to bear, we could see his Mercury mounting with the bag on his back. Then the Knights of Malta would come on, and down it would go; till the Turks, rushing madly to the attack, up went his faith in lazarettos, and, with it, the bag. At last neither gods nor Frenchmen could endure more, and the *garçon*, in spite of his politeness, exclaimed: "*Voila la cinquième fois, Monsieur, que vous me faites descendre ce malheureux sac de nuit!*" This settled the question. It was the Viceroy coming to the aid of La Valette—and Mustapha retreated to his boats. X.

PERSONAL.

Porter's Spirit of the Times says: "We have a letter from England, in which it is stated that £50 apiece is due to a Mr. Morris, of the New-York Hotel, London, on the famous Heenan and Sayers *fac simile* belts, and that the £100 will be soon collected, and Heenan's belt, thus released from durance vile, be sent to him."

During Mr. Douglas' visit to Lexington, Mass., he presented $100 to the Lexington Monument Fund.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Rev. Thos. Hill, D. D., President of Antioch College, is now visiting New-England during the vacation of the institution over which he has been recently called to preside as a successor of the lamented and ever honored Horace Mann. The services of Sunday morning in the Unitarian Church at Waltham possessed a peculiar and touching interest, as at that time and place President Hill, the former beloved pastor of the society, preached a discourse which was replete with interest. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Parsons, Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, of Watertown, a friend and classmate of Dr. Hill, who was present, shared in the devotional exercises of the occasion."

A correspondent, writing from East Stonington, Mass., states that several persons have lately returned to that town from a gold seeking expedition at Pike's Peak, having been absent from home since last Spring. They do not extol the region as very desirable to locate at present. Gold is probably hidden there, but the same question is asked at the East, how is to be obtained?

The Boston *Transcript*, 23d, says: "Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York, delivered two discourses at the School-street Church, yesterday, both of which contained passages of rare beauty and eloquence. Although no public notice was given that Dr. Chapin was to officiate in Boston, the church was thronged by audiences which filled the pews, aisles and entries."

The Boston *Gazette* reports that liberal subscriptions have been made by Bostonians for the purchase of Ames' great picture of Choate, to be presented to the city and placed in Faneuil Hall. Nearly the whole amount has been subscribed.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE YANCEY-DISUNION MOVEMENT.

The "League of United Southerners"—Interesting Developments.

From the Washington States, (Douglas,) July 23.

Cahawba, (Ala.,) Sunday, July 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the States:

Dear Sir: To inform you that we are surrounded by a busy knot of disunion pests would be no news. The action of these men at Charleston and Baltimore have made you fully aware of the evils by which the true men and patriots of the South are surrounded, and the disgrace entailed on them in the eyes of the country and the world. But you are not probably aware how several noble Southern States are managed to their own infamy by a few designing and ambitious politicians and theorists.

Yancey has been busy in the progress of revolution. He is leaving no stone unturned to accomplish and make real the hideous vision which has haunted him for years. He thinks the time near at hand when he will be able, through the means of his dupes—Breckinridge and Lane, and the men who watch and manage them—to put the secret societies he has been organizing to revolutionary purposes. He has to some extent—probably to a much larger extent than is known—succeeded in deluding a number of persons to form themselves into secret societies and clubs. They are known by the name of "*The League of United Southerners*," and their purpose is, as Mr. Yancey avowed two years ago, when he first suggested the plan, to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution," and distract or coerce the other Southern States, by the influence of the secret organizations on their Legislatures and elections.

If I remember rightly, this mad but dangerous abstractionist said, in his notorious "Slaughter letter," that "no National Party could save us." This evidently has been sinking deeper into his mind, and sinking him deeper in fratricidal infamy, until at last we see a partial result at Charleston and Baltimore, and the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane on a distinct secession and disunion movement, and all because Mr. Yancey thinks that a National Party like the Democratic Party cannot save us. Save us from what?

Yancey, and Breckinridge, and Lane, and the whole set, we venture to say, will find out that a National Party will save us from *them* and their horrid plans and secret disunion leagues and societies.

The South will scorn them when she is made aware of the terrors in store for her at the hands of such men. But in the meantime let me advise you that a determined effort will be needed to overcome the influence the secret Orders have already set on foot. In "secret, black, and midnight machinations" they discuss the questions coming up, and lay wires by which their men, or others who are blindly used, and their measures, may be pulled into prominence. They thus manufacture what is termed "the outspoken opinion of the South." For instance, at a recent secret meeting of the branch Society of the League of United Southerners, they made up a set of resolutions, which were to be forced upon the public meeting a couple of days after. I send you the resolutions, which will speak for themselves:

1. *Resolved*, That we, who have now assembled at the Court-house of Dallas County, Alabama, being promiscuously Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Democrats, do now organize ourselves into a Southern Rights Party exclusively—repudiating our old parties and party names, until the *paramount* question of Slavery *is permanently* settled in the United States, *or a division of the Union occurs*.

2. *Resolved*, That in view of the increased dangers that threaten the institutions of the South, this meeting deems it necessary to and hereby indorse the following resolution, known as the "Georgia Platform," to wit: "That the State of Alabama, in the judgment of this Convention, *will and ought to resist (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union*, any action of Congress upon the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, the domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States; or any act suppressing the Slave-trade between the slaveholding States; any refusal to admit, as a Slave State, any Territory applying, because of the existence of Slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the Territories; or any act repealing, or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves."

3. *Resolved*, That, without anticipating the future aggressions of the Free States outside of those enumerated in the foregoing resolution, we will resist without regard to any consequences any attack from them upon the institution of Slavery in the Southern States.

4. *Resolved*, That, as we believe, the continuance of the old parties of Whig, Know Nothing, Democrat, serve only to keep the Southern mind divided and indifferent, in the heat of their party conflicts, to the paramount question of Slavery, we pledge ourselves to each other to vote for no man for office, until that question is permanently settled, who runs as a candidate of either of said parties, and who does not acknowledge the principles we here avow upon the subject.

These very resolutions, emanating from the Secret Society of the League here, were incorporated into the county platform. The members of the League are bound by oaths, tests and pledges, after the Know-nothing fashion. Its chief and only object seems to be a thoughtless and remorseless crusade against everything which does not conform to Mr. Yancey's political antipathies to our Northern friends, and sympathize with his personal despondency and personal revenge over fancied wrongs, done not to the South, but to himself.

The watchword of the "League of United Southerners" is "death to Douglas," politically speaking. In him they behold the most powerful foe to disunion, and, consequently, the chief obstacle to Mr. Yancey's becoming President of a Southern Confederacy or King of the Gulf States. These men now boast, to show their power, that they did go to Charleston, not to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, but to prevent by every means the possibility of Democratic harmony; because that would mitigate against disunion. They knew, and admit, that Douglas was the choice of the Democracy, and that he would have been nominated at Charleston, according to Democratic usage—as he afterwards was at Baltimore—but that they were no such fools as to permit it. They are in great delight at the exigency to which they think they have reduced the party of the Union. Declaring that they controlled the Conventions in Charleston and Baltimore, they knowingly advise you that they knew what they were about, and are prepared for the consequences, whatever they may be; and rather discourteously laugh at "the young Major" and "the old General" who have been entrapped to bear the brunt and the responsibility and odium of the rebellious and treasonable plots against the peace and prosperity of the Confederacy.

What I tell you is unanswerably true in every particular. There is food for serious reflection in it; and there is no doubt much behind the outline I have been enabled to glean of the passions, purposes, and plans of the Yancey league.

It is probably all over this State, and is spreading in Mississippi. Emissaries are traveling in Georgia and South Carolina, enroling members and locating central societies. You might probably be enabled to learn something of old Ruffin's progress in rebellion in your neighboring State of Virginia. He is in active communication with his zealous co-laborers, Yancey & Co., and is enthusiastic in his hopes to make the mother of Presidents the Niobe of the States.

However, this information must only nerve you and all the friends of our blessed Union for more gallant, patriotic, and determined action, to avert the evils these secret marauders would inflict on us. Let us gird up our loins alike against Black Republicans on the one hand and the secessionists and disunionists on the other, and say, with Jackson, "the Union must and shall be preserved." Yours, ever, in that good fight,

ALABAMA.

An editorial article in the *States*, referring to this letter, observes:

"From several quarters—some alluded to in the letter of "Alabama"—we have received confirmatory intelligence of the plans and movements of the reckless triflers with the lives and liberties of millions of people. There is no doubting the fact, and people might as well just wake up to the exigencies of the crisis. If the people of the South will dose on their verandahs and permit a few fanatics to make public opinion for them, they must not complain if some fine morning they arise and find themselves 'precipitated into a revolution,' by a concerted action of Mr. Yancey's Disunion League. They will then be at the mercy of this ridiculous Rienzi, and all that will be needed is that the Lord will have mercy on them."

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

What a Sensible Southern Journal Thinks of the Secession Programme.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin, July 20.

We imagine that some of the Conservative and Union-loving people of Louisiana would like to know the reason why some of the Breckinridge and Lane papers in the South support that ticket, as the said papers themselves state it. The reason is, in some instances, not a little suggestive and curious.

The Charleston *Mercury*, the well-known secession organ of South Carolina, which rejoiced exceedingly when the Democratic Party burst up at Charleston, which illuminated its office in honor of that event, because it thought it saw in the circumstance the beginning of the programme of events which should finally result in the *dissolution of the Union*, openly avows that it supports Breckinridge and Lane because they are the nominees of a *Sectional Southern Convention*. It supports them because they are not national! That is an interesting admission. That is a peculiar reason to give for the support of what the Breckinridge papers hereabouts facetiously call "the only National Ticket!"

But the Charleston *Mercury* is not the only paper that puts forth *disunion* as its avowed reason for supporting the Breckinridge ticket, by any means, as our readers shall see for themselves. Among the ardent supporters of that ticket is the Camden (Ala.) *Register*, and we ask the Union Democrats of Louisiana to read the following from a recent article from its columns:

"We run up our flag to-day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States. We have unwaveringly contended *for the last ten years* that it would be better (for all concerned) to make *two or more distinct* governments *of the territory comprising the United States of America*—and that such will ultimately be done, there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union; and *believing that the party to which we belong is the only reliable one to carry out this measure*, and secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

What do the friends of "the only national party" candidates think of that? The *Register* thinks it "would be better for all concerned to make two or more distinct Governments"—"or more" is well put in—"of the territory comprising the United States of America," "and believing that the party to which it belongs is the only reliable one *to carry out this measure*," it throws itself with might and main into the Breckinridge camp!

But here is still another Breckinridge paper on the nature of the present canvass that is, if possible, yet more significant and suggestive of the real *modus operandi*, by which the running of Mr. Breckinridge may be made to accomplish the object desired. We quote as follows from the Montgomery *Mail*, a secession paper published at the capital of Alabama, and one of the leading Breckinridge journals of that State:

"Run three Presidential tickets against Lincoln, thereby giving Lincoln the best chance for election. After Lincoln is elected, some Southern communities—most of them, perhaps—will refuse to let a Postmaster, appointed under his Administration, take possession of the office. Then the United States authorities will be interposed to 'enforce the laws.' Then the United States authorities will either be shot down, or they will shoot somebody down. Then the people of the community will rise up against the United States Government, and will be sustained by neighboring communities, until civil war, with all its horrible butcheries, envelops the land in a shroud of blood and carnage!"

What do the business men of New-Orleans, the planters and mechanics and professional men of Louisiana, say to this? How do they like the picture above drawn of the effect of running Mr. Breckinridge, and thereby, if possible, giving Mr. Lincoln the "best chance for election?" Is there not a wheel within a wheel in this matter? Is there not a little *red* wheel running that is for the present kept in the background and somewhat covered up?

In this connection, it is extremely pertinent to call up the letter of Hon. W. L. Yancey, written in June, 1858, just about the time the war of the Administration commenced on Mr. Douglas in Illinois, when the Government organ at Washington, the old defunct *Union*, acknowledged to a "serene indifference" whether Douglas or Lincoln, the present Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, succeeded in that memorable struggle! In order that we may do no injustice to Mr. Yancey, we give his letter entire, as follows:

Montgomery, June 15, 1858.

Dear Sir: Your kind letter of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean Stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies.

The remedy of the South is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organization of her true men for the prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No National Party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "Committees of Safety" all over the cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can hope any effective movement,) we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and *at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution.*

The idea has been shadowed forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended by the *Advertiser*, under the name of "League of the United Southerners," who, keeping up the old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, Legislatures and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, etc.,

W. L. YANCEY.

To James Slaughter, Esq.

Mr. Yancey was certainly one of the most efficient movers in "precipitating" the Charleston Convention into a dissolution, in honor of which event the Charleston *Mercury* office was illuminated, and loud-mouthed cannon awaked the echoes, and "fired" the "heart" of the seceders. He was the hero of the rupture, and Mr. Yancey is a very zealous advocate of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. Is there anything in all these movements, put together and considered in connection, that should awaken the attention and rouse the suspicions of the Union Democrats and conservative men of the South, and of the country generally?

Now, we say, no masked batteries. We have had enough of this before. We prefer a thousand times an open to a secret foe. The condition of the country is too critical, and there is too much at stake for the people to be hoodwinked any longer, or to be cajoled into the support of men under a decoy flag. The citizens of this country, we take it, want to know exactly where they stand, and for *what* and for *whom* they are called upon to vote. If Breckinridge and Lane are run upon the distinct issue of Disunion, so be it. The people want to know the fact, so that they can vote understandingly. They don't want to vote in the dark. They don't want any traps laid. They don't want to be "precipitated" into any measures on the sudden. They want to act deliberately, and see the way before them, and know what they are to depend upon. They have large interests at stake, which would be jeoparded *by a revolution suddenly sprung upon them*. Hence, we repeat that, if Breckinridge and Lane are running—without themselves being aware of it—ostensibly upon a National and Union, but really and secretly upon a Sectional and Disunion Platform or programme, the fact should be known. We do not shrink from the battle upon the latter hypothesis. We are ready for the contest upon that ground; but we want to know what the ground really is. We want the true, and not the decoy flag raised.

Let it be distinctly understood that we do not charge Messrs Breckinridge and Lane with disunion designs. But is it not just possible that they may not fully understand the nature of the *role* which they have been brought forward to play? Is it not just possible that many of those who are talking about supporting them, in good faith, upon their supposed ground of nationality and union, do not quite perceive the under-currents, or comprehend whither those under-currents are drifting, or are designed to drift?

If it were the design of certain of the secession schemers to bring about the election of Lincoln by running Breckinridge and Lane, in order to further, or to try to further, certain ulterior purposes, they would not be likely to confess it now, would they?

We throw out these suggestions in the firm conviction that they are worthy of the profound attention of every man in the country opposed to dividing the territory of the United States of America into two or more Governments! say fifteen or twenty Governments, after the model of Mexico!

POLITICS IN KANSAS.

Political Feeling in the Territory—The Rival Democratic Factions—The Breckinridge Party Ahead.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Monday, July 15, 1860.

Since that eventful epoch in our history, the dissolution of "the harmonious Democracy," at Baltimore, and its result in the presentation of two tickets, there has been a fierce and bitter war in this city between the friends of Douglas and those of Breckinridge. At first the former, to all outward appearance, was largely in the ascendant; but now it seems there has been a tremendous pressure somewhere, and Breckinridge looms up, far above his opponent. Douglas stock is below par. His friends have no material to work with. They are silent when closely pressed to tell where the Illinois Senator will get a single electoral vote.

The war between the two rival factions of the Democracy is very bitter; the old Pro-Slavery men are for Breckinridge; the so called Free State Democrats are for Douglas. They have never, since the boasted alliance, two or three years ago, which was to sweep the Republican Party of this Territory into oblivion, been able to act in concert, or manifest a harmonious spirit in their caucuses and conventions. There was too much bad blood between them; the former had been identified with the early Kansas struggle; had rendered themselves very obnoxious to the people, and insisted upon controlling the party, and receiving all the offices.

The Free State wing resisted them, and insisted upon the emoluments, and to determine the policy of the party. Sometimes the first would win, and sometimes the other—neither party submitting very good-naturedly to defeat. In the convention to nominate delegates to the Charleston Convention, there was a very bitter contest; the Free State wing triumphed, and six men, friends of Douglas, were appointed to represent the party in the National Convention. The other wing bolted, and refused to recognize the doings of the Convention as binding, which engendered much bitter feeling among them.

Now there is an open rupture, and the contest is rich, rare and racy. The Douglas men are destined to go under, and the Pro-Slavery men rule the party, ignoring all connection with the friends of Douglas, considering them bitter enemies, and treating them accordingly.

All concede the election of "Honest Old Abe" as our next President, and are free to express their preference for him over their opponents, either Douglas or Breckinridge.

The rival factions are only laboring to destroy each other—like the famous "Kilkenny cats," eat each other up—in which they will succeed, to the satisfaction of the people and the peace of the country.

Judge Pettit, an appointee of Mr. Buchanan, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, is reported to have written a scorching letter to an editor of a paper in Texas, who desired his views "upon the current topics of the day," in which he handles Douglas without gloves, declaring that he is neither a lawyer or a statesman, and going into a lengthy argument to prove it. Also, that Lincoln is a better Union man than Douglas ever was, and that the country would be safer under his administration than under that of the "Little Giant," proving it by an argument that is incontrovertible.

The Judge is now in Indiana, where he is supposed to have gone to secure the defeat of Douglas in that State.

It is currently reported that the Breckinridge men are about to establish an organ here, supported by Government advertisement patronage, by way of an office at the Fort for its editor, and some of the "corruption funds." This intelligence startles the Douglasites, chief of whom is the editor of the *Herald*, who is now holding a snug office at the Fort, and receiving therefor the sum of $150 per month. He employs a German to perform the duties thereof for $5 per month, pocketing $145 of the people's money at the end of each month. The editor was rather hasty in declaring his preference for President. He waited until the nomination at Baltimore before saying a word, and then declared for Douglas, for which he will doubtless lose his office and his paper.

Kansas will have no vote in the election next Fall for President, but our Republicans are determined to do their part towards the cause, and a host of good speakers will stump the several States for Lincoln and Hamlin. JACQUES.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Speech of Mr. Breckinridge at Frankfort.

After the adjournment of the Kentucky State Convention at Frankfort, in the course of which they passed strong resolutions in favor of Breckinridge and Lane for the Presidency, with great unanimity, the delegates in the evening got up a serenade for the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, who responded in the following address, which we give as we find it reported in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. In it, it will be seen that Mr. Breckinridge is determined that it shall be his last speech until after the election:

MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens: I thank you out of the fullness of a grateful heart, for this cordial welcome to my home. I feel, fellow-citizens, the impropriety upon an occasion like this, of doing much more than returning to you my cordial and grateful acknowledgment for your kindness. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed here, in the midst of my old district, and surrounded by my neighbors and friends, on the soil of Kentucky, to make one or two explanatory statements, and I forbear on this occasion to enter into any statement or argument in reference to the circumstances that occurred at Baltimore, and which resulted, unexpectedly to me, in placing me before the country for the office of President. But I think it due to you, and to myself, to say, that being cognizant of all these facts, having observed all these transactions, having pondered carefully over them, having consulted with my friends, unconscious altogether of being animated or sustained by a hot ambition, I feel that the position which I occupy to-day is right. [Great cheering.] I feel that I could not have shrunk from it without being false to my country, false to my friends, and false to myself. Consequently I accepted the nomination, with all its responsibilities.

To those who take advantage of the position of a silent man, to heap upon him execrations, I say, pour on, I can endure. [Applause.] I leave it to others to explain more fully the facts and circumstances of this nomination. Perhaps, also, I may be allowed to say that the charge that I stand before the country as a sectional candidate, cannot be true, whether reference be had to the number of the States which coöperated in the nomination, or to the character of the principles which animated them. When you find the Democratic organization aided by large, conservative elements of other parties in all the Southern States, and in those two States upon the Pacific Ocean, which have been so far removed from the contests of the Atlantic and Mississippi valleys, that their judgment as to what is sectional ought to be conclusive, and when you find a majority of the Democratic organization of the State of Pennsylvania, and a supposed majority of New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, with a large and imposing organization in all the other States coöperating, how can such a nomination as that be properly called sectional? A majority of the States of the Union sectional and at war with the principles upon which the Union itself is founded! Fellow-citizens, as to the charge that the Convention to which I owe my nomination, or that I myself am tainted with a spirit of Disunion, how absurd to make a response to a Kentucky audience, and in this old District, too! I am an American citizen—a Kentuckian who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and to the Union—who feels as you do upon this subject. But, perhaps, it would have been better, both in your behalf and in mine, if I had refused to respond to the sentiment.

Fellow-citizens, this is perhaps the last time that I will have an opportunity to say anything to my neighbors and friends, during the pendency of this canvass. While, therefore, I shall enter into no argument upon the particular topics of the day, perhaps you will pardon me for making two or three observations, which, it seems to me, should commend themselves to all parties, everywhere. Fellow-citizens, we live under the best Government on earth. We are the only country in the world where the experiment is demonstrated that free institutions may be established over a great population and a large area of territory, and be consistent with public order. It has been demonstrated, in our case, for the first time in the history of the world. How are we to preserve these institutions? How are we to preserve intact that double form of government, State and Federal, that has been handed down to us by our forefathers? My answer is, that we can only do it by clinging with unfaltering fidelity, unmoved by policy, to the Constitution they bequeathed to us. I hold that fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts, and in all its obligations, is the condition of the American Union, and of its perpetuation. That Constitution was framed and transmitted by the wisest generation of men that ever lived. It may be called an inspired instrument. It answered them at an early day. It has answered our purpose. It is good enough for our posterity to keep it pure.

Fellow-citizens, every human being in the United States, whatever may be his position, has resting upon him, as a citizen, a personal obligation to see that the true character of the Confederacy is preserved. Each, in his place, is responsible, and no man can cast off the obligation. We must abide by that Constitution. We must not cast away its obligations and duties on the one hand, nor claim for it powers not contained therein.

The moment we do that, we change the character of the Government. The moment we violate one principle of the Constitution for policy, that moment it ceases to be the Government our fathers gave us; and when once we have drifted away from the landmarks of the fathers of the Government, we may find that the system of government has been changed. What are two or three of the fundamental principles of the Constitution? I assert, without fear of successful contradiction anywhere, that the great fundamental principle underlying it is the equality of the States of the Union.

They were equal and independent sovereigns before that instrument was framed. It was framed to preserve and certainly not to violate this equality. This Government is a confederation of equals, and the very moment that applied to States, or the citizens of the States, or to property of the citizens of the States, you discriminate between one citizen and another, you discriminate between one description of property recognized in one State and that in another, and that very moment you change the character of the Government; that moment you destroy the equality of the States and their citizens, and that moment you degrade one portion of the confederacy, and it becomes a union of some States and some provinces.

Now, fellow-citizens, growing out of this doctrine of the equality of the States, which, in the abstract, no man will deny, rose the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of citizens, and their property, everywhere within its jurisdiction, whenever it shall be proper and necessary to do so. Under the flag of the Union the citizens of Massachusetts, Michigan, and Vermont had the same rights, no more, no less, as the citizens of Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas. That proposition is indisputable. I forbear to apply it; but I lay it down as a fundamental idea. Another fundamental idea is the dissociation of Government from every system of religion or faith. This is given us by the Constitution. Happily for us, no serious attack is made upon it now, in any quarter. The Government is also charged with the preservation of order. Then, if we associate and maintain these fundamental principles, freedom from religious tests, the duty of Government to protect the citizen and his property recognized as such, and the equality of the States of the Union and the equality of the rights of the citizens in their persons and property, we never can go wrong. And we have a chart by which we may ever steer in smooth water and ever placent seas. I hold these principles as a portion of those of which I stand to-day as the representative. I believe these principles are essential to the continued existence of this Union upon the principles upon which it was originally framed. I believe that upon adhering to them the freedom of our confederacy will long continue, and the Union of prosperous and happy States be preserved. Then let us do it. Let us look each for himself upon this question. Fellow-citizens, why not adhere to the principles which every man in the Commonwealth, by their voices and votes, declared, a year ago, were principles of the Constitution?

Fellow citizens, I find, however, that I am betrayed by your kindness. I am wandering into saying more than I intended. My lips from this time forth are of course sealed. I have laid before you principles which I believed to be essential to our peace and our Union. I pass that question over to Kentucky. I pass it over and place it in charge of her gallant and patriotic sons. It is now for Kentucky herself to determine and ascertain her own sense of her own rights in this confederacy. I feel, fellow-citizens, that personal considerations are entirely out of the question. Men upon this occasion are nothing more than the light dust on the balance. The great cause of the Constitution and the Union is everything, and if another were in my place, and I had a voice to speak, and was free to canvass this Commonwealth for him, I would say men are nothing, principles are everything. Come, Kentuckians! prove that you are not degenerate sons of the men of '96. Assert the equality of your Commonwealth in this galaxy of Confederated Republics! I would say come—wake your slumbering energies, arouse your lion hearts—shake out the ample folds of the glorious flag that has braved the battle and the breeze, and with linked shields and dauntless steps, follow it once more to its noblest victory. I speak thus, not for myself, but for the Constitution of my country, and the rights of my State. Fellow citizens, I again return you my most cordial thanks for your kind and hearty welcome.

THE PERPLEXITIES OF POLITICS.

How Troublesome Party Rebels are Persecuted and Disposed of.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PITTSBURGH FORGERY CASE.

BY STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, OF NEW-YORK.

An appeal to the public is seldom more than a thinly-veiled demand for popular favor. I have no such appeal to make; and yet I desire to be heard upon a matter which pertains to public, as well as private rights; for, whatever is an attack upon the good name or citizenship of an American citizen, is an infringement upon those immunities, it is the duty of every man to protect. I do not, therefore, invite public attention to the facts I am about to present, alone to vindicate my character from the attacks which have been made upon it; or, simply to call in review the means which the Special Agent of the Secretary of the Treasury has set in motion to calumniate me; but I do it that the people of the United States may appreciate the means to which a public officer, high in official position, has dared to resort, in this Government which claims to be free and to protect its citizens, to stigmatize and disgrace an individual who manfully rejected the tyranny of his insolence, and had the courage to expose the corruptions of his office—an officer, who has made his own injustice the apology for adopting

"The assassin's vengeance and the coward's lie,"

to avenge truths he dare not meet, and to cover up infamies his ambition required him to conceal.

Slander is the ever-ready weapon of the base; and when the coward who resorts to it, to rob a man *he knows* to be innocent, of his good name, afraid to use the flaming sword himself, finds cringing dependents to spy out a public avenue for the poisoned missile he invents, it becomes more than base; it becomes atrocious.

This language is emphatic; but I ask that its application be measured by the weight of indisputable facts, that it may be seen whether it is the giving up of reason to passion, and of passion to revenge; or whether it is sober truth, seeking the verdict of sober judgment.

To make the application of these facts clear, it is necessary that I go more fully into my personal connection with Governmental officials, and my private business, than my inclinations would dictate, or than good taste would suggest. But to enable every one to understand the nature of the controversy between myself and Mr. Secretary Cobb on the one hand, and my connection, on the other, with the Monongahela Valley Bank, out of which the Secretary's agent found the ground-work for those accusations which published me to the world as a *forger*, and which took me, when debilitated by three months' consumptive cough and bleeding lungs, from proper care and treatment, and dragged me through my own State into the State of Pennsylvania, to Pittsburgh, under a criminal charge which, if true, would condemn me to a felon's fate, and place an eternal stigma upon my name.

First, then, as to my controversy with Secretary Cobb. In the Spring of 1856, I was appointed United States Appraiser at large. Hon. James Guthrie was then Secretary of the Treasury, and it is neither arrogance or self-laudation for me to assert, that my character as a man, and my position as a Democrat, were such as to obtain for me the office without any of the ordinary aids usually resorted to for political support. My life, up to the entering upon the Appraisership, had been an active one. I found the office a mere sinecure, without system, order, or duties, except such as might be performed without labor, executed without thought, and finished without responsibility. I went to work to increase its labors, to promote its efficiency, and to give character to its duties. In this, I had the coöperation of Mr. Secretary Guthrie, from the first, and at the time of the inauguration of Secretary Cobb, the labors of the office had been quadrupled, and its duties greatly enlarged; while its responsibilities had become commensurate with the importance of the office. In all that pertained to the duties of the place, I had now the uniform commendation of honorable men.

Such was my official position until I came in contact with Daniel E. Sickles and Emanuel B. Hart, by exposing and denouncing a plan, by which they and their confederates in Tammany Hall, attempted to deprive the Democracy of New-York, through a scheme of Ward organizations, of all representation in Conventions, except such as they might dictate. From that moment the member of Congress then in the full fruition of Presidential favor, bringing to his aid the Surveyor of the Port,—who had received his appointment mainly upon his recommendations, and probably owing to the well-defined similarity and sympathy of their Mercer-street association, together with their myrmidon host of dependents,—attacked me with a venomed hatred, and a secret vigilance worthy of their moral natures.

J. B. Guthrie, Secretary Cobb's Special Agent, was at hand, their easy tool. Just cringing enough to become the slave of Sickles, and just coward enough to respect Hart, they furnished material for the groping of the spy, and the spy caught up the flimsy lies with the avidity of one of his kind, and poured them in an unceasing flood into the office of the Secretary, who, in answer to the demand to remove me from office, was so polite as to inform them, that my position was such that he would be obliged to require charges to be made against me, before removing me! This work, commencing in September, 1857, was kept a profound secret from me, until the public prints in January, 1858, announced that I was to be removed, and that my successor had been selected. The controversy which followed this, has passed into history. In May, I was removed from office. On the 8th of June, I published, in pamphlet form, the facts which constitute its public interest. I have neither the disposition, or the space, again go over the charges I was forced to make against Secretary Cobb, and his spy, Guthrie. It is enough to say, that all I then stated has been verified. In answer to the charges against me, I disproved them. The following certificate of the Democratic members of Congress in the New-York Delegation, is an evidence of the fact:

Sir: The undersigned, members of the Democratic Delegation in Congress, from New-York, state that they have examined the charges and allegations against Stephen D. Dillaye, Appraiser at Large, contained in a report of J. B. Guthrie, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, under date of Nov. 11, 1852, and also the proofs and papers furnished by the said Dillaye, in refutation of the same; and that, in their opinion, said proofs on the part of the said Dillaye fully meet all and every of said allegations against him, and disprove the same.

They avail themselves of this occasion, also, to express their unabated confidence in the character of the said Dillaye, as a man and as a Democrat.

John Cochrane,
Elijah Ward,
John Kelly,
John A. Searing,
W. B. Maclay,
William F. Russell,
Israel T. Hatch,
Horace F. Clark.

To Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

But I went beyond this, as the following extract from the pamplet of June 8, will show:

"I shall now, Sir, proceed to show that you dare not do me justice, and that you were afraid to have the case thoroughly investigated.

In the affidavit, positively disproving each allegation contained in the charges, I did nothing but to meet and rebut the case they made against me, and when I had done this, I proposed a further and more ample means of proving not only that the charges were false and infamous, but that my office had been assiduously and intelligently improved, in its entire administration, from the day I entered upon the performance of its duties.

Now, Sir, what was this request on my part? It was simply this: I asked to have the charges and the entire administration of my office submitted to Theodore Sedgwick, the United States District-Attorney for this District, and who was a stranger to me, and to Royal Phelps, a merchant in the very front rank of the commercial interests of this Metropolis and of the nation, in point of intelligence and integrity, with the power to examine witnesses for and against me, and in such a manner that I and my accusers should have the opportunity and right of cross-examination; and I offered, in case they did not find, on the one hand, that I was not only guiltless of the charges, but above suspicion, and on the other, that I had conducted the office and all its duties with promptness, intelligence and marked improvement upon its past administration; then that I would submit to being removed without a murmur, and if they found that I was not only free from culpability and suspicion but commendable in the whole performance of the duties of the office, then that I would resign, owing to the unpleasant personal relations your tyranny and injustice had produced between us."

This pamphlet obtained public recognition by its directness, as well as by its unequivocal statement of charges against the Secretary. Indeed, he felt that he must at least make an effort at vindication. This effort appeared in the New-York *Herald*, early in July, over the signature of J. B. Guthrie. It was the joint product of Sickles and his friend Cobb. It made the most of a desperate case. It was the bold and reckless reiteration of slanders which owed their paternity to the twin apostates, aided by kind libelers and suborned witnesses, which had been sent to the Secretary by the spy, Guthrie, and which the Secretary himself had repeatedly admitted that I had disproved. This libel was published as an answer to the pamphlet of June 8, after the Secretary had refused me an investigation, in compliance with my request as above set forth.

On the 28th of July, I published my rejoinder. In this, I proved that which I had but asserted on the 8th of June, and demonstrated by evidence that which I had but announced by way of accusation. So effectual was the rebuke, that the Secretary and the poor spy, Guthrie, were driven to a new field for nettles with which to wound themselves, consummate their disgrace, and immortalize their infamy.

THE VALLEY BANK.

And this brings me to my connection with the Monongahela Valley Bank, and through it, once again, in position where the spy, Guthrie, develops his nature, makes known his profession, and wins the stripes of a felon.

In September, 1858, through the aid of one of the most respectable Banking-houses in New-York, after repeated solicitations on the part of the Commissioners of the then recently chartered Monongahela Valley Bank, I subscribed for fifty-five thousand dollars of its capital stock, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars of which had to be paid in. Without going into detail, I may say, that every arrangement as to the extent of control, the amount of discount, and the mode and means of redemption of the bills to be issued, was made not only the subject of a special contract, but of metropolitan arrangement, which secured the prompt redemption of every bill to be issued. The Commissioners, soon after making the arrangement alluded to with me, received the subscription of S. G. Langdon and his friends for the same amount. Shortly after the subscription was filled up, I was notified that the money must be paid in at McKeesport, Oct. 1. Mr. Langdon and his friends, I am informed, received a like notice. In going to McKeesport, I met Mr. Langdon on the cars. The fact of his getting $27,500 in certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank discounted at the Citizens' Bank, Pittsburgh, and three days thereafter were found to be forged, and my being present with the Cashier of the M. V. Bank, at the time of the discount, has become notorious.

Some few days after the forgeries were discovered, and after the money had been paid back, and Langdon had run away, J. B. Guthrie, the spy, and secret agent of Secretary Cobb, caused an article to be published in the Pittsburgh *Post*, which was copied into the *Journal of Commerce*, in which the forgery was announced. The article, on its face, showed all the malevolence of that determined hatred, which for months had been simmering in the heart of its author. *It was a deliberate and cold-blooded attempt to weave my name into the web of circumstances which surrounded the forgery, and its aim was to show that I was the felon.* I answered the article by the following statement of facts:

For the Journal of Commerce.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of this morning you copy an article from the Pittsburgh *Post*, which, uncontradicted, would do me and other gentlemen gross injustice.

The subscription to the Monongahela Valley Bank was obtained by the Commissioners; and I, with other highly respectable gentlemen, who furnished me with the money for that purpose, subscribed for $27,500 of the stock of that Bank, on which, at the time of subscribing, $5 a share was paid in. Afterwards, the Commissioners received the subscription of Mr. Langdon.

The full amount was to be paid in on the 1st of October. On the 27th, I started with Mr. Langley, a gentleman of the most undoubted respectability and Mr. Kelsey, a gentleman of known character and wealth, and who was in no way interested, but went, at my request, to assist in the organization of the Bank for Pittsburgh. Soon after starting we met Mr. Langdon, who had been introduced to me as a man of wealth, and who had numerous letters from Cincinnati bankers, vouching for his position and character.

Before arriving at Pittsburgh, Mr. Langdon said that he would have to stop and exchange at Pittsburgh two certificates of deposit, which he held on the American Exchange Bank, for Pennsylvania bills—as the law required, in organizing the bank, to pay in specie or Pennsylvania bank bills. Under those circumstances, we stopped with Langdon at Pittsburgh, and went with him to the Citizens' Bank, where he negotiated his drafts, and received the bills of that bank, no one but Mr. Langdon indorsing, or having anything to do with, or knowing anything about, the certificates. The money was taken to McKeesport and paid in. On the Monday following, Mr. Jones, the Cashier, came to McKeesport, with the information that the certificates were forged. We went at once to the Bank Commissioners, and directed them to pay the money back to Mr. Jones, which was done to his entire satisfaction in the meantime. Mr. Langdon had absconded immediately on hearing that Mr. Jones was there. It was then agreed that not a move should be made by the bank until the money thus taken out should be replaced. Fortunately for all parties, the fraud was detected in time to save every one from loss, and will in no way interfere with the legitimate organization and business of the bank. Thanking you for the republication of the article, which might otherwise have escaped my attention, I avail myself at once of the opportunity of stating the facts of the case, and bearing my testimony to the kind treatment of the Commissioners to myself and associates in enabling me to protect the public against the fraud that I believe was contemplated by Langdon, who had been respectably introduced to me in a business way, but without any knowledge on my part of his character and antecedents.

Very respectfully yours,
STEPHEN B. DILLAYE.

The *Post*, in republishing this answer to its article, took occasion to say:

"We find in the New-York *Journal of Commerce* the following card in reply to an article copied from our paper. Mr. Dillaye, it will be seen, lays the entire blame of the forged certificates of deposit upon Mr. Langdon. His indorsement of Mr. Langley and Mr. Kelsey we have no disposition to gainsay. Mr. Langley is the cashier of the bank, and it is manifestly proper that he and the other officers should make an *expose* of all the facts connected with the affair.

The statement of Mr. Dillaye, that he and Mr. Langley were brought by accident in contact with Langdon, whose name alone is connected with the forgery, exhonerates them so far as it goes; but who is Mr. Kelsey, and why did he take away the forged paper? Can Mr. Dillaye, or any of the officers of the bank at McKeesport, inform us?"

After this, and about the 25th of October, I took other parties to McKeesport, who subscribed for the amount taken by Langdon, and paid in the money. While I was there, I learned that the spy had written a confidential letter to Mr. Sinclair, one of the Bank Commissioners, which he was at liberty to show whenever it could be of service to defeat my connection with the Bank. On the 17th of November, owing to circumstances in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with the Langdon forgery, I sold out my interest in the Bank, and transferred my stock on the books to other parties. In retiring from all connection with it, it is but justice to myself so say, that I was repeatedly assured, as well by the Directors as by the officers of the Bank, that my course in connection with it had been satisfactory, straight-forward and honorable.

One would suppose, from this narrative of facts, that there would no longer have been occasion to connect my name with the Bank.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A year passed by, and suddenly nearly every paper of consequence in the land published an astounding account of the Pittsburgh forgery, and heralded my name from one extreme of the country to the other as a forger, who could not be found, but in pursuit of whom the officers of the law were actively engaged. It should be understood that the three Banks in no way instituted this movement.

Under these circumstances, it required some benevolent and high-minded man, to undertake the task. The Treasury Department furnished the redoubtable spy, Guthrie, for the labor. It is true, he cared neither for Langdon, or for the crime he had committed, as I was the object of pursuit. It is true, the infamy of the plan he pursued was shocking alike to manhood and to nature; but he was fitted for the work. It is true, that it was a deliberate conspiracy to accuse and disgrace, if he could *a man he knew to be innocent*; but he was a government officer, and undertook the job. It is true, too, it was a crime more degrading to humanity, and more deserving of public opprobrium, than highway robbery; but he was ready, under the crack of the whip of his masters, for its outrages, and on the alert for its congenial duties. But he shall be recompensed by his own works, even as Haman was hanged on the gallows he prepared for Mordecai.

The sting of the controversy I had left with the Secretary, to remind him of his associations, of his duplicity, and of his Presidential aspirations; and the gentle picture I had placed on record, of the character and genus of the astute Guthrie, warmed up these zealous Government patriots to pursue me. I will briefly explain the pursuit.

As I have shown, Guthrie wrote (that is, with the aid of Dr. Simpson) the first libel connecting my name with the forgery; the first letter attempting to defeat me with the Bank; and, through the intervention of functionaries I may hereafter take occasion to notice, the final, sweeping and accusatory article, which was copied into the New-York Times and other papers, under the following heading, Aug. 31, 1859:

"New-York Speculators and Pennsylvania Banks—Affairs of the Monongahela Valley Bank—Forged Certificates of Deposit for $27,500 on a New-York Bank—Stephen D. Dillaye involved in the scrape."

The article, like the heading, was gotten up to order. Its graphic pungency was exclusively bestowed upon my name, which larded the whole performance with as much of Satanic spicing as ingenuity could work into it. For ten months, Guthrie, with a skulking treachery as insidious as the Copper Heads, and with an audacity equaled by his baseness, plotted and labored, with a depravity of purpose which would disgrace an assassin, until he obtained his coveted instrument of revenge—A WARRANT FOR MY ARREST. Paying for the expense of a requisition, after having incited the prosecution, he had the gratification of reading in print the announcement that I was arrested as a felon, and in the charge of a Detective Police dragged through New-York and Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, to answer for the crime of forgery. And each step I have narrated, was taken after he had been repeatedly told by two persons the most interested, and who had a thorough knowledge of the whole affair, that I had no lot or part in it. It was done, too, when his knowledge amounted to demonstration, that my whole course with the Banks was not only clear from suspicion, but that I had merited and received from the Directors of the McKeesport Bank the fullest assurances of their confidence and respect.

But, sustained by the solid self-possession of that innocence which defies attack, I knew that I could wait for the result, even in silence, and in silence under all these astounding accounts, for ten months, I have not and would not break the seal, until I could mend the web of Treasury libels, with the grappling irons of truth, and throw them before the American people, into the face of their disgraced authors. That it may be clearly seen whether I have done this, I will now, as succinctly as possible, give a history of my trial on the indictment for "forging and uttering the certificates of deposit, knowing them to be forgeries." On the 26th of June, 1860, the case being called, was opened by the District Attorney, who contented himself with simply stating the facts set forth in the indictment.

In adducing the evidence, I shall not pretend to give the precise words used by the witnesses, or undertake to give details which are not pertinent to the simple question of my guilt or innocence. I will only say that I shall place nothing that transpired in a more favorable light than it occurred.

The first witness called by the prosecution, was E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, Pittsburgh, who said that Oct. 1, 1858, J. L. Langley called at the Bank and introduced to him S. G. Langdon, E. R. Kelsey, and Stephen D. Dillaye, stating that Langdon had his certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank, for which he desired currency—that Langdon handed him the certificates, that he examined them, and asked Langley if they were all right, who replied that they were; that he then handed them back to Langdon, who indorsed them and redelivered them to him. That the parties came to the Bank about half past two o'clock, and finding that by going at once for their baggage they could go at three o'clock to McKeesport by the cars, Langdon and Langley started for the Monongahela House, for the reason that *their trunks were not marked*, while those of Dillaye and Kelsey *were marked*. That Langdon, as he went out, directed him to hand the money to Dillaye. That while the teller was counting out the money, Dillaye said he would like to have $15,000 of the New-York funds held, as the Bank had agreed to keep that amount on deposit in New-York as a redemption fund, and that they would return that amount of currency on the Monday following, as it was only required, in starting the Bank, to comply with the requirements of the law, and the New-York funds would be worth one-half per cent. to the Bank; but that he made no promise to retain either of the certificates; that the whole conversation did not occupy five minutes, when the money was counted and handed to Dillaye, who, with Kelsey, immediately left. This was Friday. That he sent the certificates that night to New-York, and on Monday, about two P. M., received a telegraph dispatch that the certificates were forgeries. That he started immediately for McKeesport, and reached there at four o'clock. Calling for the parties, Langley, Dillaye, and Kelsey appeared at once. That he stated to them that the certificates were forgeries; that they all seemed to be taken by surprise, and asked for Langdon, who, it seems, ran away when his name was announced. That he said, "I want my money." Dillaye said that the officers of the Bank should be at once sent for, and that the money should be returned. Shortly thereafter, Alexander Miller, the President, and Mr. Rowland, the Treasurer, came to the hotel, and after consulting with Mr. Dillaye, returned me the precise money I let go on the certificates.

Alexander Miller, President of the McKeesport Bank, was next called by the prosecution, who, after stating the history of the institution, said that the whole amount of the money obtained from the Citizens' Bank on the certificates, was paid in for Langdon's stock, and not a dollar of it on Dillaye's; that Dillaye's subscription was paid in other Pennsylvania currency, and in certificates of deposit that were good. That Dillaye was elected a Director at the first election, after the forgery was discovered, and that in all his transactions with the Bank, he had been straightforward and above suspicion.

The prosecution then called James E. Huey, who said that he was one of the Commissioners who went to New-York to get the stock of the Bank subscribed for; that he called on Dillaye and requested his aid; that he made Dillaye's office his head-quarters, and was called on there by a number of parties, several of whom promised to take stock; that after he had been in New-York about three weeks, Dillaye subscribed for $55,000 of stock, on which $27,500 had to be paid; that this sum was subscribed for in Dillaye's name, and in the names of parties at McKeesport, suggested by him; that he paid in at the time of subscribing $5 a share on 1,100 shares; that a day or two before he left New-York, Dillaye introduced him to Langdon, saying that he had just been introduced to him in a business way by Mr. Fowler; that he knew nothing of him except this introduction, but that he was represented to be a man of means; that Langdon, after consulting with him, subscribed, in his own and in his friend's name in New-York, $55,000; that he did not pay in anything. That Dillaye's subscription was wholly separate and independent of Langdon's; that there was no connection between them; that notices were sent to each, requiring them to pay up their stock Oct. 1; that Dillaye paid up his stock in money and certificates, in no way connected with the discount on the forged certificates; that before taking Dillaye's subscription, he made a number of inquiries of bankers and merchants, as to Dillaye, and that he was universally spoken of in the highest terms; that he placed great confidence in him then, and still does.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed. Up to this time, I had not the remotest idea of calling a witness, but just then Hon. Chas. B. Sedgwick, the Representative in Congress from Onondoga, came into Court, direct from the cars, having tendered his services to me as counsel for the trial, but who had been prevented from reaching Pittsburg until the moment he entered the Court-room. For the purpose of showing the noble-hearted stranger friends, who had stood by me up to and at the trial, that I was neither an adventurer or a knave, he was called as a witness, and being sworn, said that he had known Mr. Dillaye, as a neighbor, and professionally, for eighteen years, and that his character was uniformly good.

The case was then submitted, without a word from my counsel, or from the District-Attorney, to the Jury, under the charge of Judge McClure. To this charge I cannot pretend to do justice. I can only say, that it not only ignored the idea that there was a shadow of a case against me, but in the most emphatic language commended my whole course. As a eulogy, any man might be proud of it. Under the charge, the Jury at once returned a verdict of not guilty. Thus terminated my connection with the Pittsburg forgery case, under its criminal phase.

At Pittsburgh, at McKeesport, and in New-York, I was told that Guthrie was the sole originator of the prosecution; but the depth of infamy to which he had descended to set the prosecution in motion, was not unfolded to me until the day before, and the day of, the trial. These facts I shall place before the public in another form. Suffice it now to say, that they were such as to revolt the blood-hounds of a reign of terror. A SPY, in the worst sense in which that degraded name is used. AN INFORMER, sustaining the classic definition "of a description of men, preying upon the vitals of society," he combines the baseness of both, far outstretching the depravity of the degradation their employment announces. With a soul brooding over vengeance for his first failure to disgrace me, he staked his all on the effort to compel the public to believe me guilty of a felony, when he knew I was innocent. I am not to blame for the result which takes me out of the position of an accused, and places him in the criminal-box, for he has himself been the architect of his position. Having thus traced him to his legitimate quarters, I now pronounce *him*, (J. B. GUTHRIE, of Pittsburgh, and now Special Agent of Howell Cobb,) to be beneath human commiseration, and consign him to a contemplation of himself, as the lowest punishment humanity can conceive, solely enjoining him to remember that,

> "When by night the frogs are croaking,
> Kindle but a torch's fire,—
> Ha! how soon they all are silent!
> Thus truth silences the liar."

A word in conclusion, as to his employers, and I have done.

Where now stands Howell Cobb, his master, and so lately my accuser, and would-be executioner? The political power which elevated him to position, disgusted with his arrogance, has ignored him; spurned by the significant silence of two National Conventions, and subject to a specific vote of guilty, as one of the advisers of the President, by the Congress of the United States, of charges which would stagnate into eternal self-contempt the susceptibilities of any man of honor, whose name had not grown rotten with the leprosy of official outrages, he is to-day to much alive with political disgrace, to descend to anything but his political grave, and too dead to awaken a sneer of contempt from those who would instruct the future by writing his epitaph. I congratulate myself that I struck the first blow which ventilated the pompous impudence of his ambition. For management has ruled whenever his counsels have prevailed, and corruption or pitiable weakness will be the only recollection of his administration, unless it may be that masterly incompetence which has never permitted him to blunder even into a successful act.

A common respect for the opinions of men would induce him to remove a man like Guthrie; and if he had the semblance of that chivalry and honor which is the peculiar boast of the South, he would do it; but he will not, for his whole administration has shown what I asserted in June, 1858, that he was "neither a man of honor or a man of integrity," and that it would be safer to follow the arrogant chariot of a courtesan, to win a glow from the sensitive cheek of purity, than to expect him to obey an impulse of justice, or do an act which did not carry with it some reward to his vanity, or some spur to his ambition. I was brutally knocked down with a loaded cane in the streets, after I had exposed the character of his administration in 1858, by a Treasury officer of double my weight, who came up behind me. For this brutality he was the recipient of honors from the Treasury Department. The decencies of civilization would have dictated his removal. As for being disgraced, he had long been beyond that. Such have been the arguments of the most notoriously weak, and most insanely ambitious, Secretary of the Treasury, that ever disgraced the Government.

In bestowing upon the Secretary of the Treasury thus much of notice, by way of episode, I have in no way been influenced by any idea of his strength, moral or political; it has been done more in pity than anger, and mainly that in parting with him I might, in my final adieu, commend him to the faithful reading of the Fourth Book of Tacitus, for the edification of his reflection over his crimes—for misery loves company, and I am sure he will be edified by the perusal of infamies, which he has made characteristic in the United States. Tiberius had his Sejanus—the Secretary has had his Guthrie. The Roman was nauseated by the crouching infamy of his slave—but the Georgian has cracked his whip to stimulate the servileness of his, till decency blushes.

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

Political Miscellany.

Col. O. A. Lochrane, of Marietta, Ga., writes to the *Southern Confederacy*, on general politics. He differs from Douglas in his views of Popular Sovereignty, but differs equally with the Administration party in its attempt to crush him. He contends that Douglas' nomination is national as much as Breckinridge's; for while Northern delegates voted for the latter, Southern delegates voted for the former—and hence one nomination is as national as the other. The race, in Col. L.'s opinion, will be between Douglas and Lincoln, but he thinks the latter will not be elected by the electoral vote.

Messrs. S. M. Yost and S. H. Moffett, Douglas delegates from Virginia to the Baltimore Convention, publish a document of tremendous length, addressed to the Democracy of the Eleventh District of the State, in explanation and defence of their conduct. The aim and avowed purpose of this five-column manifesto is to vindicate the claim of Mr. Douglas to the character of "a truly conservative and safe" leader. The present calamitous condition of the divided Democracy, particularly at the South, is deplored, and all good Democrats are affectionately invited to unite upon Douglas.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor made a Breckinridge speech in Prince Edward, Va., on the 16th inst., in the course of which he refuted the recent reports in regard to Maj. Breckinridge—*i. e.*, that he was an emancipationist in Kentucky, and that he signed a petition to pardon John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety—remarking that the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, a Presbyterian clergyman, was doubtless mistaken for John C. Breckinridge. He boldly denied both of these charges, and defied his enemies to produce the slightest evidence of either. He admitted that the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, with Henry Clay, advocated emancipation in Kentucky, but John C. Breckinridge never did.

A call for a Douglas meeting in Nashville bears eighty signatures, headed by those of Felix Robertson, R. H. Williamson and P. Walsh. It is proposed to form a Douglas Democratic Association, upon which to unite the Douglas wing of the Democracy of Tennessee.

An enthusiastic Douglas meeting at New-Orleans, June 19, was addressed by Pierre Soule and John Forsyth. Mr. Soule contended that the principle of non-intervention inaugurated by the Senator from Illinois was the only shelter under which Southern interests, Southern susceptibilities and Southern honor could rest. It is strange now, (he added,) when it is well known that the majority of the two Houses are Abolitionist, that both the Republican Party and the Breckinridge men, those great defenders of Southern rights, should wish and seek to confide Southern interests and Southern honor to the hands of an Abolitionist Congress.

Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, has declined the nomination of Democratic Elector for the Eighth District of that State—pleading in excuse the pressure of his professional labors.

The Newark *Advertiser* exposes the secret of the "union" movement of the New-Jersey Democracy as follows: "The matter, it is now apparent, was arranged beforehand by the Breckinridge and Administration Party, under the lead of Hon. J. R. Thomson, who is well-known as a firm adherent of President Buchanan, and the most of those who figure in the report of the meeting are also of Breckinridge tendencies. The intention of the plan of union thus becomes palpable. The Breckinridge Party, knowing their weakness, wish to secure, if possible, a union electoral ticket, so that in the event of its election, the votes of the State may be added to those Breckinridge will obtain in the South—being well assured that Mr. Douglas will have few or no electoral votes, his only strength being in the Northern States, and inferior to Lincoln's in these. They hope to elect Mr. Breckinridge by the Douglas vote of New-Jersey, or if this cannot be done, to throw—through the effect of the plan of fusion—the election into the House. The adhesion of the supporters of Mr. Douglas to him and their principles will prevent this scheme from being consummated. The Douglas men cannot afford to throw away their chances for legislative and county offices by merging with a party, less in numbers, but at the same time demanding a controlling interest in the proposed alliance."

We have "news from home" *via* Chicago. The *Times* of that city (Mr. Douglas' home organ) has the following latest intelligence from New-York in its issue of July 21: "A gentleman whose intelligence nobody will deny, and whose judgment in matters of political concern are generally sound, (we allude to Ex-Gov. Barstow, of Wisconsin,) was in the city yesterday; he was on his return to Wisconsin from the East. We had the pleasure of listening to his conversation in regard to the state of parties at the East—in New-York especially. It seems to be conceded in New-York City that Douglas will carry the Empire State by a large majority. All the Democrats of the City, and many hundreds besides, are uniting on the ticket bearing the names of Douglas and Johnson. Thirty thousand majority is pledged by the leaders of the influential bodies for the candidates of the National Democratic Party in the great Metropolis. And in the other sections of the State the feeling is quite as hearty and the action quite as unanimous. Ex-Gov. Barstow was repeatedly told while in New-York, by those who know the condition of things best, that in no event will Douglas fail of the electoral vote of New-York. The truth is that Lincoln is acknowledged to be out of the question. Few expect, and fewer still want, him elected. There is the deadest sort of calm all over the Republican Party—and it cannot be whipped into enthusiasm for the 'rail-splitter.'"

The Detroit *Advertiser* learns the "Wide-Awake Republican Clubs of Cleveland, numbering 500 men, have determined to visit Detroit upon the occasion of Gov. Seward's speech there. The Clubs from all the large towns in Michigan are also to be present.

The Ohio *State Journal* classifies the political press of that State. Of 216 papers, 126 are for Lincoln, 80 for Douglas, 8 for Breckinridge, and 2 for Bell. There are 18 counties in which no Democratic organ of either wing is published, and 23 counties in which no Douglas organ is published.

A short and sweet letter from Hon. D. S. Dickinson, addressed to a resident of Jamaica, L. I., is published by the *Farmer* of that place. It is as follows:

Binghampton, July 12, 1860.

Dear Sir: I see no way for the National Democracy, but to support Breckinridge. The party has fallen into the hands of gamblers and tricksters. To get up a fusion ticket would only perpetuate their corrupt influence, and I am for standing by principle and taking the consequences.

Truly yours, D. S. DICKINSON.
Pierpont Potter, Esq.

E. H. Thomson, of Flint, Mich, accepts the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of that State. He is a Douglas man.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability of Common Carriers for Damaged Goods.

F. W. Hunt vs. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—This was an appeal from a judgment against defendants as common carriers, and was heard in the Common Pleas at General Term. The following is the decision of the Court:

Daly, F. J.—We cannot disturb the judgment. When the goods were delivered to the defendant's agent, they were in good order. The witness who helped to pack them, and who carried the boxes to the railroad station, testified that it was a fine day; that the goods were dry and in perfect condition. When the goods were found by the plaintiff at the dépôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, three weeks after they had been shipped, the boxes, according to his testimony, appeared externally in good order, but upon opening them he says that there was hardly anything that had not been wet; that most of the things had been soaked through, and that it took a week to dry them, after spreading them out. They consisted of books, clothing and bedding, and the bedding was all mildewed. Upon such a state of facts it was incumbent upon the defendants to show that the goods sustained no injury while in their custody—that is, from the time that they received them at the rolling train station until they delivered them to the agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, to be forwarded to the place of destination. The only evidence they offered was that of the shipping clerk at Toledo, who, of his own knowledge, knew nothing of the condition of the goods when they were received at Toledo and forwarded by the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and did not recollect that he had seen the goods at all. All he knew was that he made out the bill of lading at Toledo, which was forwarded with the goods, and that from the entry in his book six packages, consisting of five boxes and one trunk, were received on the 8th of April, 1854, addressed to F. W. Hunt, Bergen, N. J. He further testified that it is the duty of the receiving and shipping tally man to examine and see the condition of goods both when they are received and when they are delivered; that if the packages appear wet and the property can be saved by opening the package, that they are generally opened, but that if slightly wet they do not always open them. That if they appear to have been wet and are not opened, a memorandum that they appear wet, is made upon the way-bill, and that in making up the bill of lading it is usual to note the condition of the package, and that the party receiving it always notes that the property is in bad order if such is the fact, if not already so noted, before receipting for it, and in reply to a question put to him to which the plaintiff objected, he testified that if these packages had been wet or had not been in apparent good order, the fact, from the regular course of business, would have appeared upon the bill of lading. The bill of lading signed by the agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, was also given in evidence, in which the packages were noted to be in good order and condition. The packages had been three days in the defendant's custody before they were received by the agent at Toledo, and the evidence was not sufficient to show that they had received no injury while thus in their possession or in that of their agent. The plaintiff testified that when he opened the packages at the dépôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, that the boxes appeared externally in good order, and the testimony of the defendant amounted to nothing more than that such appeared to be their condition when the defendant's agent forwarded them from Toledo. It was for the defendant to show who had charge of the packages up to the time of their arrival in Toledo, and what care up to that time had been taken of them. It was evidence peculiarly within their power and not to be expected from the plaintiff, and as in setting up their defence they were silent upon that point, I think the judgment was right.

The Williamsburgh Ferry Lease.

CHARLICK'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

William Winans et al., Administrator of Reuben Withers and James M. Waterbury, vs. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company et al.—The plaintiffs in this action held an assignment from Oliver Charlick of a claim to a fifth portion of the profits of the lease of the Williamsburgh Ferry, amounting as calculated by them, to $200,000.

The action was brought in the Supreme Court, and was some time since referred to Alvin C. Bradley as Referee. The report of Mr. Bradley, (which was now filed,) upon the facts involved was in substance as follows: The plaintiffs came, in 1849, in possession of the ferries in question by virtue of a Corporation lease—that lease expiring on the 30th of April of that year, at midnight. This lease was executed between Oliver Charlick and the Corporation on the 12th of September, 1848, and was fully set forth in the pleadings. By the terms thereof the Corporation was to be paid $9,000 per annum in quarterly payments, to commence on the 1st of May, 1849. The lease was executed by the Mayor on the part of the City, and was in duplicate. The instrument signed by the Mayor was not delivered, both parties having enjoined such delivery, but was subsequently obtained by one of the associates of Charlick, by means of a replevin action which the Corporation did not defend.

Subsequently Charlick's associates assigned one-fifth of his claim to this lease for $5,000.

The assignees kept the assignment secret, they being then applicants for the lease. Meantime, to conduct the ferry, a capital had been expended of $200,000, to which Charlick had not contributed. On the 30th of April, at which time the plaintiffs' lease was about to expire, they obtained an injunction against the defendants and the City, which was, however, subsequently avoided, and the Company has continued to run as organized up to the present time. Neither the assignment nor its basis were ever allowed to come to the knowledge of Mr. Charlick until 1859, at which time it was made the ground of complaint and the basis of an action.

As matter of law the Referee reported that the contract of the 12th of September, 1859, was a mere engagement on the part of all those interested in it, and that it could not be rescinded by any party without the consent of the rest, and that for that reason the reliance of the Corporation was upon Charlick as much as upon any other, it being supposed that he was still a lessee. That Mr. Charlick's interest was merely an interest to accrue from labor performed by the entire Company; and that as he did not perform work or contribute money toward the enterprise, he had no interest in the matter, and, of course, no interest could be assigned. Charlick's interest was extinguished by the assignment and not transferred. The assignees had no cause of action by reason of that assignment, and their complaint must be dismissed with costs.

Mott & Cary for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Smith* vs. *Smith*.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Sutherland, J.—*Giles* vs. *Brown*.—Motion in part granted and in part denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Dubois* vs. *Dubois*.—Divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Daly, J.—*Schwartz* vs. *Schwartz*.—Divorce granted. *Donohue* vs. *Kunkel*.—Motion granted.

United States Commissioner's Office.

ABUSE OF A SEAMAN.

Frederick Hodges, second mate of ship *Ellen Austin*, was examined on a charge of cruelly beating Henry Jones, on the voyage from Liverpool. The proof being conclusive, Commissioner Morell committed Hodges to await the action of the Grand Jury. R. J. Macomber, for the Government; James Ridgeway, counsel for the accused.

The Last Tornado at the West—Loss of Life.—The Cleveland *Leader* gives the particulars of the tornado which visited Trumbull County, Ohio, on the 21st, previously reported in our dispatches. The tornado took a course from Northwest to Southwest, its path being about a quarter of a mile in width, and the length of the space traveled over about two miles. Within these limits nothing stood before its power. Trees were torn up or twisted off, and houses were razed to the ground, as if by a sweep of the Almighty's hand. The first dwelling struck was that of Mr. Mason, about one half mile Northwest from the station. The house was thrown down, and Mrs. Mason had her limbs and thighs so broken, and received so many internal injuries that she was past all hope of recovery. The storm then swept on towards the railroad station at Braceville, killing Mrs. Galvin and shattering her house. A mile and a half beyond was the residence of Asa Parker, formerly editor of the Western Reserve *Chronicle*. His house was partly demolished, and three children, a son aged about 18, and two girls, one about 14, and the other 8 years of age, were all seriously injured but not killed. The gale then seemed to expend its force. The scene in the course of the tornado is described as most fearful and terrific. The air was full of boards, timbers and branches of trees, and darkened by fierce driving clouds.

The New "Triennial" of Harvard College.—By this publication, so much valued by the graduates and other friends of the College, it appears that when printed 2,434 *graduates* were supposed to be living, of whom only 31 took their first degree before the beginning of the nineteenth century in 1801. The venerable Josiah Quincy, the oldest graduate, is the sole survivor of the class of 1790, and there is also but one of the classes of 1791, 1793 and 1795; of the classes of 1792 and 1794, all "have returned to the stars;" of that of 1796, 4 are yet living; of 1798, 5, and of each of the classes of 1797, 1799 and 1800 6. Total, 31. At the time of the publication of the triennial of 1857, 2,394 graduates were living, 50 of whom left College before 1801. By the death of Mr. Welles, on Saturday last, the number of the survivors of the graduates in 1800 is reduced to 5, and of those before 1801 to 30 only.—*Boston Traveller.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 24.

$4,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	105	400 Mich. Cen. R. . b60	55½
1,000 Va State 6s	91⅜	100 do b60	55¾
11,000 Brook. C.W. Ln.	103	100 do s60	55
3,000 E. R. Con. Bs.'71	49	100 do s30	55
1,000 Hud. Riv. R 3d M.	92⅛	200 do b30	55¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	64½	200 do s10	55
2,000 Mich. S. Sk. F. B.	80⅞	200 do b60	55½
3,000 do	81	10 do	54⅞
2,000 LaC & M L G. B	18½	600 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76
12,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d M	31	240 do b60	76
10,000 L.E. & W. 2d M B	40	300 do b30	76
5 Bk of St. of N. Y.	100	200 do b60	76⅛
5 Bank of Commerce	100	300 do	75¾
195 Pacific M S. Co.	85⅛	250 do	75¾
105 do	85¾	100 do b30	75⅝
45 do	86	100 do b10	75⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R. b30	82⅝	50 do	76¼
700 do	82⅜	14 M. So & N Ia G.S.	37¾
100 do b30	82⅝	100 do	38
700 do	82⅝	25 do	38¼
100 do b60	81	100 do	38⅜
50 do	82⅞	50 do s60	38⅛
50 do s5	82⅞	100 do b7	39
50 do b30	83	100 do s4	38⅝
150 do	83	600 do	39
200 do	83¼	100 do b30	39
100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	17	50 do s60	38½
150 do	17⅛	114 Gal. & Chi. R.	69¾
175 Panama Railroad	126	50 do	69⅞
50 do s5	126	450 do s30	69¾
300 Erie Railroad	23⅜	100 do s60	69¾
200 do b60	23⅝	1022 do	70
100 do b30	23⅝	100 do s30	70
350 do	23⅝	250 do s60	70
550 do b30	23½	150 do	70⅛
225 do	23½	900 do	70¼
350 Hudson River R	54⅛	450 do b60	70⅜
50 do s60	54⅝	150 do b60	70⅜
100 do	54⅝	200 do s30	69⅞
200 do b60	55	200 Cleve & To. R. b60	37½
50 do b30	55	1250 do	37¼
50 do	55	100 do b30	37⅛
850 Harlem Railroad	16¾	800 do	37⅜
50 do	16⅞	1500 do	37¾
300 do b30	17	100 do s30	37¼
1600 do	17	50 do s60	37¼
200 do b60	17½	200 do s30	37⅜
50 do b30	17⅛	100 do b30	37⅜
900 Harlem R. Pref.	44	900 do b60	37¾
100 do	44⅛	330 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	75⅝
310 do b30	44½	600 do	75⅝
3000 Reading R	43⅝	200 do s60	75⅜
1200 do b60	43⅝	700 do	75¾
600 do s60	43	300 do b30	76
100 Chic. Burl'n & Q. R	79⅛	100 do b60	76
50 do	79⅛	100 do b60	76¼
50 do b90	79⅝	66 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96⅛
250 do b60	79⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	81⅞	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	39¾
10,000 do	82	100 do b7	39⅛
12,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90⅛	100 do b10	39⅜
2,000 Cal. State 7s	89½	100 do s4	39⅛
1,000 Brook. City W. L.	103	125 do	39¾
16,000 LaC & Mil. L G B	19	100 Ill. Cen R. Sp. b60	75½
5,000 Ch & N. W. 2d M	32	200 do b60	75
25 Cumberland Pref.	15	100 do b60	74
5 Del. & Hud. C Co	96¼	150 Gal. & Chi. R. . s30	70
200 C., B. & Quincy R.	79⅝	100 do s60	70
150 do	79½	100 do	70¼
50 Harlem R. . . . b60	17⅛	50 do s30	70⅛
200 do	17½	100 do	70⅛
100 do b30	17¼	50 do b60	70⅜
50 Reading R.	43½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. . s30	37½
1100 do b60	44	500 do	37⅜
500 do	43⅝	900 do b60	37⅜
50 Panama R.	126½	250 Chi. & R. I. R.	75⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. . b30	55	200 do b10	76
20 do	55	250 do b60	76⅛
100 do b60	55⅜	200 do b30	76¼

Tuesday, July 24—P. M.

The new upward turn in Stocks, noticed at the close of business yesterday, was continued, with largely-increased force, to-day, the market throughout being extremely buoyant, and under nearly as much excitement as at the top of the wave last week. The volume of transactions was, if possible, greater, over thirty thousand shares being sold on the printed list at the early Board, and about seven or eight thousand at and after the Second Board. The reaction in prices, previously noticed as occurring between Thursday and Monday, is, on most descriptions, fully recovered, and the figures for most of the Western Stocks to-day are higher than at any time last week. There was some realizations on Illinois Central by the *Bull* speculators, at yesterday's sudden rise of 4 ℔ cent., which caused the stock to leave off about 73¾ ℔ cent.; but with this exception, the course of prices appeared steadily upward. New-York Central advanced 1 ℔ cent., and Harlem and Hudson 1@1½ ℔ cent.; all three being firm and in request—the largest speculative interest centering upon the old shares of the Harlem Company. There was also an unusual movement, in point of heavy sales, in Reading, which closed 43⅝, cash. On the Western list, the speculation in Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo, which flagged at the close of last week, was renewed, the prices rapidly recovering on a demand which equaled 5,000 shares of Toledo alone. The demand for Galena was also renewed, and while a further falling of $3,000 on the July traffic for the third week was currently reported on the Street, the price went up to 70¼@70½ cash, and closed at 70½, after a heavy line of sales. Rock Island improved 1 ℔ cent. on the advance of yesterday, and Michigan Central rose 1½@1¾ ℔ cent. The price of Panama is 1@1½ ℔ cent. better, and there is more steadiness in Pacific Mail; the new opposition causing less concern now that its probable direction is made known. We understand the arrangement to be for the use of the land transit across the peninsula of Florida and the isthmus land transit of Tehuantepec in Mexico; the former by the Florida Railway, about being completed from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, and the latter by post coaches to be placed upon the line recently abandoned, for want of success, by the Tehuantepec Company. In State Stocks the business of Tuesday was very light. In Railway Bonds the demand keeps firm, and a further advance is made in the bids for nearly all descriptions of the mortgages dealt in at the Board; especially for some of the low-priced Westerns. The general market in the afternoon left off firm at about the following figures for the leading speculations:

Central	83¼	Illinois Central	73¾
Rhode Island	76	Reading	43⅜
Galena	70⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	39⅝
Toledo	37⅛	Michigan Central	55⅜
Hudson	55¾	Harlem, Old	17¼
Panama	126¼	Harlem Preferred	43¾

The transactions in Money to-day are generally at the last quoted rates; loans on demand at 5 ℔ cent.; 30@60 days' paper of the very best signatures, 5@5½ ℔ cent., and longer dates, of the same class, 6@7 ℔ cent. We hear of exceptional cases at 4½ ℔ cent. on temporary loans on select security, and at 5½ ℔ cent. on some very choice double-name bills at 90 days@4 months. The export demand for Bullion thus far this week is moderate. Some of the leading exporters have reduced their Sight Exchange on Paris to f.5.12½, while drawing at 60 days at f.5.14⅜, and Sight on London is also a fraction easier than last week; the 60-day rate remaining 109⅞. We have two days' later news from England this afternoon by the *Canada*, off St. Johns, reporting a steady market for Cotton, Grain, and Consols at the close of business on Saturday, July 14.

The business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows:

Receipts	$244,258 47
Of which from Customs	194,000 00
Payments	301,957 15
Balance on hand	5,339,815 45

We are requested to say that the July interest on the first hundred Bonds issued by Athens County, Ohio, Nos. 1 to 100, will be paid by W. Hoge & Co., No. 58 Wall-street. The Auditor of the County expresses the opinion that the overdue interest on the second issue will be ready in the course of the Fall.

The harvest advices from the Northwest continue of uniform favorable tenure, and as a large sharge of the Wheat in Illinois and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin has already been actually harvested, all apprehension on the subject of damage by sudden change of weather, rust, &c., may be dismissed. The *Commercial* of this afternoon quotes as follows from Illinois;

"Private letters received in this city state that the crop in Illinois this year will be unexampledly large. Some of the writers anticipate an average yield of twenty bushels to the acre for all the land planted with Wheat on the borders of the State. In 1857 and 1858 the average was only about five bushels to the acre. A letter from an officer of the Illinois Central Railroad states that engagements are already entered into which will keep the whole equipment of the Company busily employed until the middle of November. The prospects of the Company are much improved by the fact that the comparative failure of the corn crop of the South will render large supplies necessary from the West, thus giving profitable employment to the whole line of the road far into the Winter months,

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on the 1st of August.

The following statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st of September last, compared with the five preceding years, is from the Circular of Messrs. Neill, Brothers & Co.:

	Receipts. Past week.	Receipts. Since Sep. 1.	Exports for past week. To Gt. Brit.	Exports for past week. To Fr.	Exports for past week. Oth. F. P.
1859-60.	3,000	4,443,000	10,000	—	6,000
1858-9.	6,000	3,683,000	15,000	2,000	3,000
1857-8.	10,000	3,040,000	18,000	3,000	9,000
1856-7.	3,000	2,890,000	9,000	4,000	1,000
1855-6.	11,000	3,487,000	8,000	—	6,000
1854-5.	2,000	2,737,000	20,000	—	9,000

EXPORTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	2,654,000	576,000	485,000	3,715,000	185,000
1858-9	1,941,000	423,000	538,000	2,902,000	171,000
1857-8	1,785,000	377,000	389,000	2,513,000	135,000
1856-7	1,397,000	405,000	404,000	2,206,000	110,000
1855-6	1,909,000	478,000	515,000	2,902,000	78,000
1854-5	1,455,000	406,000	273,000	2,134,000	166,000

Complaints of drought continue, Messrs. Neill remark, and are becoming more numerous than heretofore. The season thus far has been unusually dry, but cotton being a "dry weather plant," has, on the whole, done well, and sustained little positive damage up to the present time. At the same time, serious results are apprehended on the high lands should the drought be prolonged much further; and in some places the plant has already ceased growing, and the top bolls are ripening, while, on the other hand, heavy rains during the maturing and picking season would be equally injurious. The crop is now forward and promising, but has yet to pass through a most critical period. Picking has commenced in the more forward districts; and as the corn crop is said to have been considerably reduced by the dry weather, it is probable that cotton will get the more careful attention.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the third week of July were:

1860	$18,512
1859	22,241
Decrease	$3,729

At New-Haven on Friday last, in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad *vs.* the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, Judge Hinman granted a temporary injunction restraining the latter Company from running excursion or other passenger trains over their road in connection with the steamboats running between New-York and New-Haven. The decision forbids the Railroad Company from making any further contracts unless they arrange to run their cars into the dépôt in New-Haven.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,061,016	$1,835,707	$1,886,515
Previously reported	35,909,849	34,272,120	47,195,784
Since Jan. 1	$36,970,865	$36,107,827	$49,082,299

Michigan Southern Plain Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your money article of a day or two since, you stated that the determination to cease exchanging the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the bonds denominated plain bonds was not the act of the present but of the late Board of Directors.

Such a plea will avail the present Board but little as a defence against the charge of "cold-blooded repudiation," unless they manifest a desire to reverse the determination of the preceding Board in this matter. Every day that they continue to pursue the policy handed over to them by the preceding Board, possessing as they do the power, by a simple vote, to return to the honest course, is a greater reproach than the original offence, which had the plea of inability to pay the interest, when the old Board committed this breach of faith with their creditors. The fact is their bonds were an early issue, sold by the Company at about par, not a great while subsequently to the issue of their first mortgage bonds. When the Sinking Fund mortgage was drawn those bonds were mentioned in it as bonds for which the Company had determined to give Sinking Fund bonds whenever the holders of these bonds were willing to make the exchange.

The mortgage declares that it is drawn for the purpose of enabling the Company to exchange the Sinking Fund bonds for these and certain mortgage bonds, or for the purpose of paying such of the bonds mentioned as shall not be exchanged. So we perceive that the bonds are secured under the Sinking Fund mortgage, and could not be repudiated, even should the Board desire to commit such an outrage.

But the Board have no such intention. So far as I can ascertain, they will soon be ready to give to the holders of these bonds Sinking Fund bonds in exchange; and to those who may happen to hold these bonds when they mature in 1862, the Company will make payment, providing the means from a sale of that portion of the Sinking Fund bonds which have been set apart for that purpose. ONE INTERESTED.

Foreign Financial and Commercial News.

BY THE NORTH BRITON.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull, and 6d. lower; American, 26s.@29s. Wheat dull, and nominally unchanged; red, 10s. 9d.@11s.; white, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn firm, with a better demand; mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.; yellow, 31s.@31s. 6d.; white, 34s.@34s. 6d.

Beef heavy and nominal. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard firm, at full prices. Tallow, 53s. 6d. for Butchers'.

Ashes dull. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Resin dull at 4s. 5d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 32s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar buoyant. Coffee firm. Tea dull and slightly lower.

Sales of Illinois Central shares at 40½ discount.

BY THE CANADA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 75,000 bales, of which 5,500 were to speculators and 17,000 to exporters. The market closed active with an advancing tendency, and the interior qualities were slightly dearer. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅛d.	Middling Mobiles	5⅞d.
Middling Orleans	5⅞d.	Fair Uplands	6⅞d.
Fair Mobiles	7d.	Middling Uplands	5¾d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Prices were in favor of buyers, but the tone was rather more cheerful under the satisfactory Calcutta telegram.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the crops. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very dull, and prices easier, though quotably unchanged. American, 26s.@29s. Wheat steady. Red, 10s 9d.@11s.; White, 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn firm. Mixed, 31s. 6d.; Yellow and White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report Beef heavy and all qualities slightly declined. The decline is mainly on the inferior qualities. Pork heavy and offered at a reduction; quotations nominal. Bacon quiet. Lard firm at full prices; sales at 58s.@60s., and 62s. for choice. Cheese active and slightly lower. Tallow declined 6d.; sales at 53s.@53s. 6d.; North American, 54s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Pot Ashes quiet at 29s. 6d.@30s.; Pearls, quiet and unchanged. Sugar has been buoyant and 6d. higher, closing quiet, but firm. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Philadelphia Bark, 8s.@8s. 6d. Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Sperm Oil, £94. Linseed Oil dull, and prices weak. Resin dull at 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d. for Common. Spirits Turpentine heavy and slightly lower, under large arrivals; sales at 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports Wheat declining; white 55s.@58s.; red 53s.@56s. Flour 28s.@30s. Iron steady at £5 5s.@£5 10s. for both rails and bars; Pig dull at 52s. 9d. Sugar buoyant and 6d. higher. Tea heavy, and ½d.@1d. lower. Congou 1s. 3½d.@1s 4d. Spirits Turpentine dull, and offered at 33s 6d. Tallow steady at 52s. 9d. Coffee firm. The Indigo sales turned out flat, and prices were 2s.@4s. lower. Cod Oil £39. Sperm Oil easier under arrivals. Linseed Oil 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. Rice heavy and difficult to sell at slightly lower rates.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday, 93¼@93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93½ for account.

The Money market was unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased to £265,000.

Barings' Circular reports Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Dollars, 5s. 2⅛d.; Eagles, 76s. 3d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers report the market slow of sale, but prices unaltered. United States Fives were inquired for, at 92½@93.

Bell & Son report a limited business at previous rates.

LATEST MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

Liverpool, Saturday, July 14—P. M.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs market quiet and sales unimportant.

Provisions dull.

London, Saturday, July 14—P. M.

Consols, 93½@94¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, July 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 125 bbls. Ashes, 5,518 bbls. Flour, 369 bbls. Corn Meal, 30,769 bushels Wheat, 114,252 bushels Corn, 33,861 bushels Oats, 2,122 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 56 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales transpired of 1,800 lbs. American Yellow at 36c.@37c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 750 bags Rio, at 15c.; 400 bags Maracaibo, part at 14¼c., and 400 bags Ceylon on private terms. Stock in first hands, this morning, 32,396 pks., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 13,258 mats and 1,399 bags Java, 11,955 bags Ceylon, 4,500 bags Rio, and 1,284 bags Maracaibo.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
July 21, New-Orleans	4,800
July 21, Baltimore	2,174
July 23, New-York	4,500
Grand total	11,474

COTTON—Has been quiet at old rates; sales, 1,000 bales.

COPPER—Has been in request at steady prices.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod are in limited demand at from $3 62½@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are quiet, including large No. 1 at $16 75 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Salmon or Herring.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy for State and Western Flour, which is freely offered by most holders, while the demand is limited. Sales have been reported of only 9,650 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 00@$5 10; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 00@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 35@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@	$5 10
Extra State	5 25	@	5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@	6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 35	@	5 40
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 40	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 60	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@	7 25

Southern Flour continues plenty and depressed. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 60 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is dull and drooping, including superfine, at $5, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 450 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine. ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quiet, yet generally held with much firmness.

FRUIT—Raisins have been moderately sought after, including Layer at $2 75@$2 80, and Bunch at $2 62½@$2 65, ℔ whole box. Other kinds are inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to favor buyers, decidedly,—the available supply being in excess of their requirements. Sales have been reported of only 44,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 32; red do., (Winter,) at $1 28; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 24; Racine Spring, at $1 20½; Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 18; red State, at $1 29; amber Jersey, at $1 30; and new white Southern, at $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower; sales 105,000 bushels at 60½c.@61½c., chiefly at 61c. for sound mixed Western; 60c. for unsound do.; 63c. for Yellow Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at 81c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Oats sell slowly, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@39c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State 39c.@40½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

"The samples of new Spring wheat shown on 'Change to-day (says the Chicago *Press*, of the 21st inst.,) were excellent—some of it weighing 61 lbs. to the measured bushel. No difference was made to day between the price of old and new Spring wheat. A lot of 50 bbls. new Spring wheat flour was received to-day—the first of the season—a sample of which was exhibited on 'Change, and elicited much admiration. It was as white and clear as Winter wheat flour; and several good judges at first sight called it white Winter. It was made at the Champion Mills."

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HOPS—There were 60 bales last year's crop disposed of at 6c.@13c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig at $22 50@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland—60c. for common and $1 05 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited; prices are unchanged.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence 46,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 64 by 64, 5⅝c.; 3,000 do. 60 by 68, 5⅝c.; 18,000 do. 60 by 64, 5½c.; 12,000 do. 60 by 64, 5¼c., 5,000 do. 52 by 56, 5c.; 3,000 do. 52 by 56, 4¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined, to-day, sales having been made of 680 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 25@$19 35; New Prime at $14 25@$14 31; Old Mess at $18 50; and Old Prime at $12 50, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Lard is in less request. The day's transactions add up 470 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@13¼c., ℔ lb. Beef has not varied; 875 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50 @$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 7c.@11c.

RICE—Sales 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 75@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Continue quiet at about former rates.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand at uniform quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and sales have been made of 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c., ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately dealt in at full prices.

TIN—Has been less sought after, yet prices have not varied much.

TOBACCO—The market is inactive, and prices are depressed. Sales 32 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@10c.; 81 cases Seed Leaf at 4c.@15c.; and 72 bales Havana at 30c.@55c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls., chiefly at 20½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool: 3,000 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 4½d.; 36,000 bush. Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 8½c.@9½c. For London: 2,500 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 10½d.; and 8,500 bush. Wheat, in bags, at 9d.

Sales of Real Estate—July 24.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Building and lot No. 80 Henry-st., 25x100	$4,700
1 lot n. s. 39th-st., bet. 4th and Madison avs., 25x99	3,800
1 lot s. s. 40th st., adj. above on rear, 25x99	5,500
1 lot s. s. 41st-st., near 4th-av., 20x100	3,900
1 lot s. s. 41st-st., adj., 20x100	3,975
2 lots s. s. 41-st., adj., each 20x100	8,000
House and lot s. s. 41st-st., each 25x100	4,025

BY A. H. MULLER.

12 lots of land at Greenpoint with the building thereon occupied by the Francis Metallic Life-boat Company, 190 feet front on Washington-st., by 150 feet on M-st., and 150 feet on L-st. $16,500

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Aladdin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Dombey & Son—Mischievous Annie.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

WINTER GARDEN—Robert Macaire—Simon's Mishaps—Tight-Rope Performances.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Pizzaro—Ben, the Boatswain—A Kiss in the Dark.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wood's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental—Necromancy.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, No. 658 Broadway—Age of Innocence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 15th inst., passed Cape Race on Monday evening, and her news has been briefly telegraphed. It is affirmed that Garibaldi is determined to besiege Messina. The General has received an important addition to his forces in the Neapolitan steam corvette *Veloce*. From Syria we learn that the insurrection there continued. Fuad Pacha had gone there on a special mission, and until that was settled England and France would abstain from active interference. A British squadron, however, had been ordered to the Coast of Syria. Late intelligence from China indicates that hostilities would immediately commence between the Chinese and the English. The latter had sailed for the Peiho.

The anxiously expected vessel with the Prince of Wales on board arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Monday evening, and the eyes of the faithful subjects of Queen Victoria in America are at length gladdened with the sight of royalty. The *Hero*, accompanied by the *Ariadne*, cast anchor at 7 P. M., a royal salute being fired from the batteries on shore, and thousands of people crowding the wharves. The Prince was to have landed yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock, but torrents of rain were falling at that time, and the landing was postponed until noon. At that hour, it having ceased raining, he went on shore, and was received with another royal salute and other demonstrations of welcome. He was conducted to the Government House by the Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman, followed by a long procession of military and civic societies, the route being through triumphal arches and crowded on either side with people. The Prince will embark again this evening, and the squadron will sail to-morrow morning.

By the arrival of the Pony Express at St. Josephs, we have advices from California to the 7th inst. On the day previous to the leaving of the Express, Judge Terry had been acquitted of killing Senator Broderick in a duel, by a jury in Marion County, under circumstances which left no doubt of collusion. Financial affairs in San Francisco had begun to wear a better look, the partial panic resulting from the late failures having pretty much worn off. There is considerable miscellaneous intelligence of interest by this arrival.

Advices from New-Mexico to the 9th inst. have been received. In the vicinity of Santa Fé there had been copious rains, which had vastly improved the prospects of the harvests, but this side of Fort Union the drouth still continued, and the water courses were very low. The fires in the mountains surrounding Santa Fé had done an immense amount of damage, and caused the loss of several lives. Provisions of all kinds were scarce. No further Indian troubles are reported. The news from the Arizona gold mines is not encouraging, the scarcity of water being a great drawback to their being successfully worked.

Two Political Conventions will be held at Trenton, N. J., to-day—one by the Democrats and the other by the Bell and Everett men. It is believed that the deliberations of the former will result in the nomination of three distinct electoral tickets—straight Douglas, straight Breckinridge and Fusion. The proceedings bid fair to be very excited.

Two very large and destructive fires occurred in Poughkeepsie on Monday night and yesterday morning. The first broke out in the paint factory in Mill-street, owned by Mr. Weddle, which was totally destroyed. It extended to the carpet and pin factory belonging to Messrs. Pelton, which was greatly injured. Scarcely had the firemen and citizens retired to rest, when another fire broke out in Main-street, which was even more destructive than the former. An entire block of seventeen houses, stores and offices, including the Poughkeepsie *Gazette* office, became a heap of ruins in a comparatively short time. The total losses from the two fires will reach, it is supposed, from $90,000 to $100,000. They were both the work of an incendiary.

The Annual College Regatta was commenced yesterday at Worcester, Mass., and was attended by a large crowd. Three exciting races took place, which were all won by the boats entered by Harvard College. An account of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The Board of Councilmen met, last evening, but transacted no business of importance. The Pompier Corps Life Saving Association petitioned to be enrolled in the New-York Fire Department. They were referred to the Fire Commissioners.

The notorious John E. Enright, emigrant boarding-house keeper and suppositious ticket agent, recently appointed, with Mayor Wood's sanction, to the office of Health Warden of this port, which office the force of public opinion coerced him to decline, is again laboring under difficulties. Two sailors, induced by a man named Brady to place themselves under his fostering care, were victimized by him to three times the amount they agreed to pay for board and lodging. Indignant, thereanent, they made complaint at the Mayor's Office. Brady at once had his license revoked, but Enright has not yet met his desert. Perhaps, if the Mayor, or Marshal Hinchman, is so inclined, he will this morning.

The market for Stocks yesterday was higher by 1@2 ℘ cent. on the Share list, and very active throughout the day—the sales reaching 37,000 or 38,000 shares. Prices closed firm.

Flour and Wheat were less sought after, and were lower. Corn was more abundant, and was cheaper. Provisions were unsettled. Sugars and Coffee were in fair demand. Sales were made of 1,000 bales Cotton at former rates. Other branches of business presented no new feature.

The Great Ship up for Coals and a Market.—The Directors of the *Great Eastern*, resisting the attractions of Philadelphia, its anthracite and its $30,000, were enamored of Baltimore and its Cumberland coal, and not indisposed to coquette freely with Norfolk. They sent an agent accordingly to the Monumental City, offering to send thither the wondrous vessel, in consideration of the authorities bestowing upon it, and stowing away in it, 2,500 tons of semi-bituminous coal. The Directors alleged that they were the more willing to make this move, inasmuch as they had a half-formed purpose of placing the ship in service between Norfolk and England; a project that rendered communication with Southern people and views desirable. To these seductions Baltimore has turned a deaf ear. It is indisposed to gratify its curiosity at a serious outlay of its metals and minerals; and least of all, to abet a plan of raising Norfolk, with its vast natural advantages, into dangerous rivalry with its own promising future. Baltimore, we conceive, has done wisely.

There may possibly be two opinions as to the wisdom, but there can be but one as to the dignity of the policy adopted in this instance by the managers of the great ship. They clearly discard all pretensions to that public spirit and liberality which alone distinguish the merchant from the peddler. The ship is exhibited upon the narrow principles of a puppet show. It is exposed at public outcry: Who will bid the most for a sight of it? Baltimore has had the offer because the ship wants bituminous coal, and because its managers desire to visit Norfolk. With these wants, the usual commercial course would have been to go thither, buy the coal, make the visit, and gather what dollars might have been offered by curious and gratified thousands. But in pursuing a different policy, the Directors have shown themselves more than proficients in that shrewdness of dealing which the English are apt to speak of as "Yankee sharpness;" and inspire some such feeling as that which attacks the generous invincibly when they see an intelligent elephant exhibited by a showman, whose soul is exclusively fixed upon the contents of the circulating hat. There is a very striking disproportion between the genius to which we do homage in visiting the vessel, and the motives of the exhibition.

The Presidential Canvass—The Real Peril to the Union.

The political contest is assuming a curious shape. The shattered condition of the Democratic Party has destroyed everything like an organized opposition to the Republicans, based upon principle, and converted the whole campaign into a desperate struggle—not to get into power themselves, but to keep their opponents out. The highest ambition of the motley Anti-Republican host just now, is to play the dog in the manger. Not a solitary man among them believes that either Douglas, Bell or Breckinridge can possibly be elected President by the people. Everybody surrenders this expectation. But they all have a lingering hope that, by uniting their forces, they may possibly prevent any election at all; and the great aim of each faction just now is, not to vindicate its own position,—not to justify its own principles and policy,—but to hit upon some expedient by which they can slur over their differences and unite their votes, so as to *defeat* the election of a President.

Gov. Hunt has proclaimed this to be his special purpose and wish. He is willing to unite with any party, for the purpose of defeating the Republican candidate. Yet Mr. Lincoln holds not a single political principle to which Gov. Hunt has not, in time past, given his full assent. He is not pledged to a single act which Gov. Hunt has not pronounced judicious, just and essential to the public good. It would not have been easy to find a man for a candidate who represents more accurately the position Gov. Hunt has maintained, through the more active portion of his political career, than Mr. Lincoln. His votes in Congress were less radically Anti-Slavery than Gov. Hunt's. Yet for the special purpose of defeating him, Gov. Hunt is eager to unite with Mr. Douglas, for whose public character he has never professed the slightest respect, and whose public conduct he has rebuked in the strongest terms!

While Union men are thus eager to unite with Douglas, Douglas men are equally anxious to unite with Breckinridge,—not to elect him, for that they all know to be impossible, but for the sake of defeating Lincoln. In that object all have a common interest. His success renders certain their exclusion,—while, in the event of his defeat, they have still another chance at a portion of the spoils in the general scramble that must ensue.

Gov. Hunt professes an extreme regard for the public tranquillity. He shudders to think of the public discontent which would follow the election of a President by less than an absolute majority of the popular vote. The Ex Governor strains at a gnat and swallows a camel. We have repeatedly had Presidents elected by a mere plurality, without the slightest peril to the public peace. Gen. Taylor was thus elected, and Gov. Hunt supported him both before and afterwards. Mr. Buchanan is a minority President,—yet Gov. Hunt has neither witnessed nor dreaded any popular discontent on that account. The alternative he courts is infinitely more perilous. He advocates throwing the choice of a President into Congress. With a House of Representatives in which no responsible party has control,—with three States equally divided, so that faction, corruption, intrigue and venality of the most flagrant kind might give the country a President for four years,—and with the prospect that, except by practices which would shock the moral sense of the world and rouse the people to the highest pitch of just indignation, no President at all could be chosen by the House,—Gov. Hunt courts all these chances of turmoil and disgrace, under the shallow pretext that he fears such an election as the country has repeatedly suffered, without the slightest danger or inconvenience! It is not easy to estimate the perils of such an election as he desires. If a President should be chosen by the House, the chances are ten to one that it would be effected by downright corruption, and that this high office would be absolutely sold to the highest bidder. If the House should fail to choose, the Senate would appoint, from the two Vice-Presidential candidates, the Executive for the next four years; and in all probability their choice would fall on Lane of Oregon!

Remember the struggle of last Winter over the Speakership,—the excitement, the commotion, the menaces of disunion, the perils of personal collision on the floor of Congress, the universal turmoil and confusion to which that contest, comparatively unimportant, gave rise. Then imagine the Presidency, with all its power and patronage,—its control of legislation, its influence upon the foreign and domestic policy of the country,—cast into the same fiery furnace of selfishness and fanaticism, to be fought for with the same passions, heated to tenfold fury by the magnitude of the results dependent upon it. Is it possible to conceive a scene more exactly adapted to the purposes of the partisans of rebellion and civil war than this? Could Yancey and his band of conspirators desire a more favorable opportunity for plunging the country into the abyss of bloody revolution? Even in the paltry contests hitherto waged in the lower House, deadly weapons have been in hand,—threats of a struggle of force have been made, and fears have been entertained that the rash and reckless spirits who find their own advantage in their country's ruin, might precipitate the crisis by a bloody struggle in the halls of Congress. But if the Presidency were the prize to be contended for, their temptation would be a hundred fold as great.

Upon such perils Gov. Hunt looks with calm complacency. He courts them, deliberately seeks to bring them upon the country, rather than see a President duly elected, as several have already been, by a plurality of the American people. He could not possibly do the country a worse service; he could not involve the Union in more tremendous perils, or hang a blacker cloud over the political horizon, than by carrying the election of President into the halls of Congress. Such a scheme is perfectly in keeping with the selfish and reckless ambition of the Disunion Conspirators of the Southern States; but it should never receive the countenance of men who have at heart the real welfare of the country. Gov. Hunt would repent in dust and ashes the success of the conspiracy he is aiming to organize, if the good sense and patriotism of the people did not render such a calamity impossible.

Mr. Douglas on Slave Property.

Senator Douglas, in his recent speech at Albany, repudiated, in very strong terms, the Breckinridge doctrine, that slaveholders are entitled to the Federal protection for their slave-property in the Territories. He does this, not on the ground that slave-property differs from any other kind of property, but on the ground that all property must rely for its safety on local laws. He says:

> "It was held that the Southern people have the same right to move into the Territories of the United States with their slave-property as the Northern people have to move into the Territory with their horses and cattle, and that they are just as much entitled to the protection of the law. The very proposition itself shows the ignorance that prevails in relation to the subject of the protection of property in the Territories. When did the Federal Government ever pass laws to protect the oxen and horses of Northern men in the Territories of the United States? Congress had never even passed a criminal code for the Territories. It was its duty simply to organize a Territory, giving it a Legislature of its own, and leaving that Legislature, as the representative of the people, to make all laws relating to the domestic policy of the Territory, and for the protection of property. The Northern man asks no Congressional code for the protection of his property. He takes his property into the Territory subject to the local laws, and he depends upon the local laws for its protection. The Southern man stands upon the same footing. When the Southern man claims the right to go to the Territory with his property, he goes with the same right the Northern man does, subject to the local law of the Territory, and looking to that local law for his protection. The Dred Scott decision declares that *slave-property in the Territories is the same as other property, and stands upon the same footing*. If so, it is subject to local law, the same as other property."

This way of getting out of the difficulty will not answer the Senator's purpose. If he concedes that slaves stand on the same footing, in the view of the Federal Constitution, as any other property, he concedes the whole question at issue between himself and the South, and may as well abandon the field at once. Property, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, is unquestionably entitled to the protection of the Federal Courts against any "local laws" whatever. Northern men when they emigrate to a territory, do not rely solely on territorial laws for the possession of their horses and oxen. The Constitution of the United States expressly recognizes their right to the enjoyment of all such chattels, and the United States Courts would unquestionably protect them in it against any act of the State Legislature. No man can, under the Federal Constitution, (Art. 4, Amendments to the Constitution,) be deprived of his property except as a punishment for a criminal offence, or for the public use; and in the latter case it must be fully paid for before it is taken away from him. No local law can deprive this salutary provision of one particle of its effect; and if slaves be property like any other property, it covers them as well as oxen or horses.

Moreover, if, as Mr. Douglas maintains, slaves, in the eye of the law, stand in the same category with cattle, it is not in the power of any Territorial Legislature to prevent any owner from introducing them into the Territory. By article 1, section 1 of the Constitution, "every State is prohibited from laying on any imposts or duties on imports or exports, without the consent of Congress, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress." Section 9 also provides that "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." Senator Douglas surely does not mean to say that though a State or Territory may not tax imports, it may totally prohibit them; that although it may not lay a duty of a quarter per cent. on them, it may entirely forbid their introduction. There is no Court in the country that would stultify itself by holding, that the above clauses of the Constitution do not completely take away from every State the power of imposing any restrictions on commerce of any kind whatever. And yet if slaves be property, like any other property, an act of the Territorial Legislature prohibiting their introduction into the Territory would stand before the United States Courts on precisely the same footing as a law prohibiting the importation of Massachusetts dry goods, or Southern cotton. Cotton shares one peculiarity of slaves, as slaves are defined by Mr. Douglas: it is property produced only in one section of the country. Suppose New-York were to come to the conclusion that its use was deleterious, could the State Legislature prohibit its introduction from South Carolina or Georgia? And if a negro be under the Constitution of the United States, a thing, a chattel like a bale of cotton, is it not the height of effrontery for any public man to get up before an assemblage of American citizens, and assure them that the squatters in any territory can shut out Slavery if they please?

The fact is the Dred Scott doctrine of property in slaves, and the Douglas doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty are utterly irreconcilable, and Mr. Douglas, if he tries to combine them, will fall down between two stools, if he has not already done so.

Mischief-Making in Print—Garibaldi and Napoleon.—The English papers print a letter addressed by Garibaldi to Mr. Thomas Parke, a Liverpool shipbuilder, in regard to the purchase of two war vessels for the revolutionary service. The patriot reminds his correspondent that England has no sincere allies but free peoples; that the regeneration of Italy will supply the want so far as the Continent is concerned; and the new nation will "*be one of the greatest obstacles to the schemes of the Emperor of the French.*" In other words, the success of the revolutionary movement is to benefit England by raising up a powerful ally against Napoleon III.

One of the few disadvantages of the liberty of unlicensed printing is the opportunity it affords thoughtless and impertinent people to do mischief. The vanity of being recognized by the public as identified with any prominent act or enterprise, or as the correspondent of some conspicuous man, brings constantly into the newspapers developments which have no right to publicity, and the disclosure of which produces the most vexatious consequences. At no moment could the publication of this obviously private business letter to a mechanic have been more inopportune. For precisely such war-vessels as he was seeking in England, Garibaldi was negotiating in France. The Special Envoy or Agent of the new Sicilian Government was awaiting an audience at Paris, with a view to satisfying the French Emperor of the character and motives of the revolution, and to secure his neutrality. The French people were subscribing liberally to the patriotic fund, and the French Press was busy in exciting sympathy for the Sicilian cause.

In such circumstances, to invite aid from England upon the inducement that the upshot of actual events must be to array Italy by her side in antagonism to France, and to the policy of the Emperor would be an excess of impolicy, of which even the courageous independence of Garibaldi is not to be suspected. Of course, in confiding, imprudently perhaps, such sentiments to a private letter addressed to a business correspondent, the writer had no thought of the possibility of publication; and the whole responsibility of the mischief must rest upon the indiscretion of this Liverpool trader, who obviously shares largely the vanity of the three brokers of that town who last year opened correspondence with the Emperor of the French on the general topic of Continental politics. The first fruit of this folly may, perhaps, be seen in the circumstance that the French Government has just refused to sanction the transfer of the two ships which Garibaldi had sought to purchase at Marseilles.

The Disunion Bugaboo.

As long as there was a reasonable chance that the one section or other of the Democratic Party would be able to place its candidate in the White House, or that an arrangement could be effected for concerted or harmonious action at the polls, Disunion was never named in Democratic councils. In fact, six weeks ago it was impossible to find a disunionist anywhere. All the fire-eaters denied that they had ever dreamed of such a thing. Wise had "folded his pale hands" as meekly as if he had never expressed the smallest thirst for a campaign against the Yankees and the British Abolitionists. Yancey was almost as ardent in his devotion to the Union as Edward Everett, and Toombs was silent, the strongest evidence of pacific intentions which Toombs has ever afforded. More wonderful still, the Northern Democrats, for the first time in two years, had ceased to express any apprehensions with regard to the safety of the Government. They were evidently reveling in the novel sensation of confidence, or rather of absence of terror, and were lulled into the foolish, fond belief that ruin was not impending over them. Dry-goods began to flow in freely, and the jobbers got so saucy and defiant that some of them were actually heard to speak disrespectfully of Hambleton, of the *Confederacy*, and declare that the next time he came round for his black-mail they would snap their fingers in his face. Even the real estate men, whom dissolution would affect most seriously, have been for a month or two unusually calm.

But unfortunately it has recently become quite apparent that a Democratic fusion is impossible, and that without a fusion a Republican triumph is certain; so the tocsin has been once more sounded, and as a last resource the dogs of war have been set to bay at us. Keitt has been the first to raise his howl, and the *Herald* has taken up the cry, and before a week we shall have the whole pack giving tongue beautifully. The rival claims of Douglas and Breckinridge have sunk into utter insignificance. Squatter Sovereignty is a relic of the past. Federal protection for "slave property" in the Territories is no longer wanted. The whole South is going to unite for a dissolution of the Union, pure and simple. The Republicans are earnestly requested not to give themselves the trouble of running a candidate, as nothing is so certain as that, if elected, he will never be inaugurated President of the United States!

Northern men, having been clearly proved by Mr. Keitt, by means of a Latin quotation from Harper's School *Sallust*, to be unequal to "the higher reaches of government," all stockholders and real estate owners have been accordingly warned to sell out as quickly as possible, and prepare for the coming storm. If a sufficient number of imbeciles can be found amongst the bankers and merchants of the large cities of the North who will be sufficiently terrified by the uproar, to contribute handsomely for the purchase of Pennsylvania and New Jersey at the election in November, we admit it will not have been made in vain; and we give the alarmists credit for a great deal too much shrewdness to suppose that they really have any other object in view. We have never supposed even the noisiest of the fire-eaters to be born fools. They are led into these ridiculous demonstrations simply by taking the Northerners for fools. There is not a man of them who would not turn pale as a ghost, if he were well assured that next November, Mason & Dixon's line would become the dividing line between a Northern and Southern Republic.

As Cassius Clay assured his audience the other day, at Louisville, any such event would be the direst calamity that could befall the slave-holders. The very charges of aggressiveness against Slavery, of secret designs in favor of emancipation, of negro-stealing and negro-corrupting, of dark and restless fanaticism, of meddlesomeness and intolerance, which now form the substance of the Southern indictment against the North, are the strongest reasons that could possibly be urged for Southern fear of dissolution. It is because the North is numerically superior—is aggressive—is fanatical in her opposition to Slavery—that the South should cling to the Constitution. It is the Union alone which keeps the Abolitionist railroad "underground," instead of over-ground. It is the Constitution which converts the extreme Anti-Slavery men into talkers instead of actors, which causes all the fanatics to expend their enthusiasm in subscriptions, letters and speeches. If the Slave States were foreign territory, and neither our State Governments nor our State Courts were bound by any stronger obligations than those imposed by international law, to prevent armed forays across the border, armed forays would take place every week, and participation in them would become, in the eyes of a large portion of the population, if not a religious duty, at least a heroic exploit. The attempts of the authorities to prevent them would be as futile as those of the Sardinian Government to prevent the departure of recruits for Garibaldi; and a few months of unredressed grievances, and of horrible alarm, would finally drive the South into a war in which she would share the invariable fate of the few when they contend with the many; of poor nations when they rise against rich ones; of houses which are divided against themselves, in the presence of united and determined enemies.

Political Persecution—The Wrongs of Mr. Dillaye.—Our readers may remember the hue and cry which was made a few months ago over the arrest of Stephen D. Dillaye, Esq., a prominent politician of this State, for forgery, and his trial at Pittsburgh. Mr. D. had been a very active Democrat, and had taken a very conspicuous part in the party politics of the State for several years. His zeal in the service was rewarded by an appointment as Appraiser in the New-York Custom-house, given him in 1856 by Mr. Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury. From this position he was removed by Secretary Cobb, ostensibly upon charges preferred by the Secret Agent of the Treasury Department, but really, as Mr. D. alleges, because he had interfered with some of the selfish and unprincipled schemes of certain leaders of the Democratic Party in this City. Mr. Dillaye, at the time, published through our columns a very sharp personal reply to the charges which were made against him, including a very bitter personal attack upon Secretary, Cobb and his alleged tools in the persecution to which he had been subjected.

In 1858 Mr. Dillaye states, he subscribed to the stock of the Monongahela Valley Bank, and paid in the full amount of his subscription. A Mr. Langdon subscribed the same amount, having received the money upon what proved to be forged certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank. Mr. Dillaye was in his company when the money was paid, but had nothing whatever to do with it, and some few months after sold out his interest and retired from the Bank. A year after this, according to Mr. Dillaye's statement, his enemies procured a warrant for his arrest, on a charge of having been connected with this forgery, and caused a very extensive publication of the fact to be made throughout the country. In due time his trial came on, testimony was heard, and without a word from his counsel, the jury—after a charge from the Judge, in the highest degree complimentary to him—brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Dillaye, now that his vindication is thus complete, shows a disposition to revenge the persecutions to which he has been subjected, by exposing their alleged author. In another column of this morning's Times will be found a letter from him, rehearsing the history of the affair, and handling, without ceremony, the parties who have assailed him. It is a pungent document, and presents in a very striking light the means to which ultra and unscrupulous partisans frequently resort for the accomplishment of their ends.

The Great Coming Grain Crops.

The London *Times*, of the 22d ult., forebodes a famine in England, owing to bad weather and consequent short crops. The prospect of the grain crops in France is also said to be unpromising. On the other hand, the cereal crops in the United States and Canada never promised better. A larger crop of wheat than we ever had before, by, perhaps, one-fourth, is now secured, or in the process of harvesting. The crops of hay and oats are also large, and the promise of the king of our cereals—Indian corn—was never better. Nothing short of a large export demand can keep the price of this abundant cereal from falling below remuneration to the grower. Of the last year's crop, it is said that the large farm cribs of Illinois are still nearly full of last year's corn, yet the receipts at Chicago have averaged over 100,000 bushels a day, from the Illinois canals and railroads, through the season.

The wheat crop of Western New-York last year was of better quality and yielded more to the acre than it had done before in twenty years. Thus encouraged by the exit of the midge, a much larger breadth of wheat was sown last Fall, and a glorious crop, unspoiled by the insect, is now being well secured.

The effect of such increased cereal crops is not only to encourage and enrich the farmer, but to give life to trade generally, and to the shipping interest in particular, which has been so long depressed, both on the ocean and the lakes. In the region of Lake Michigan in the fall of 1858, vessels brought salt and coal from Buffalo for ballast gratis, and then had to load back with wheat at three cents a bushel; now the freight on corn and wheat from Chicago and Milwaukee to Buffalo is about 7 cents a bushel, with the prospect of advancing rates when the new wheat crop comes in, and the lake risks are increased.

Doctors Disagreeing.—The less said about such meetings as that of the Academy of Medicine, reported in another column, the better. They neither redound to individual credit, nor the benefit of the Society and the profession. So long as such personalities as characterized this and other recent meetings of the Academy are allowed either by inefficiency or willfulness of the Chair, or the culpable negligence of the body itself, the better men will continue to absent themselves from its sessions, and from a staid and erudite body the Society will degenerate to the level of Tammany Hall or a bear-garden. It is unpleasant to record such unbecoming conduct on the part of this heretofore dignified and honored institution, and we do it now only with the hope that this public allusion to such scandals may arouse the members to a sense of propriety, and that the general sentiment of reprobation which is felt against such waste of time (to say the very least) may serve to put a final stop to any similar infringements against the common laws of such assemblages, and those feelings of decency and propriety which should animate the breast of every one familiar with the freedom—not license—of free institutions.

Minor Topics.

—The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*, in an article which we copy in another column, exposes and denounces the Disunion schemes which are on foot in the Southern States. That able journal detects in the movements of the Breckinridge faction a purpose to carry into execution the conspiracy revealed by Mr. Yancey in his famous letter, and makes a variety of extracts from leading organs of that party to sustain its views. It denounces these treasonable plots, and especially the secresy in which they are matured.

—It is singular that party journals should be so careless and unthinking in drawing their parallels and hammering out their similies. Thus, a paper before us says, speaking of Douglas: "There he stands, firm and unshakable, the rock of the Democratic Party." We wonder how many people have said to themselves: Precisely so; the rock upon which the party has split.

—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, was lately plundered of a case of costly jewels. Exclusive of their intrinsic worth, which is said to exceed £3,000, the jewels were invaluable as family relics and presents from dear friends. Her Royal Highness traveled to London *vià* Hanover, Berlin and Paris, landing at Dover, but did not discover her loss until reaching Buckingham Palace. The detectives employed are of opinion that the robbery was perpetrated before the Duchess reached England. It argues little for the popular estimation of "Divine right" on the Continent when robbers lay their hands on Royalty itself.

—A French paper tells us that the *savans* of Paris are experimenting on the tenacity of life commonly attributed to toads by inclosing several specimens in plaster of Paris, where they will be kept for a series of years. The toads might say to the savans as the frogs in the fable said to the boys: Though fun for you it is death for us.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Two Factions of the Democracy—The Canvass in Maryland and Virginia—Gain of Republicanism in Washington, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

There being two "National Democratic Parties," with equal, or, at least, with undecided claims to legitimacy, it requires some circumlocution, or an unparliamentary allusion to persons, to make one's-self intelligible in alluding to them. For some days after the explosion at Baltimore, the two factions into which the old party was sundered, respectively styled themselves the "National Democratic Party which met at the Front-street Theatre," and the "National Democratic Party which met at the Maryland Institute;" but this interminable terminology was soon abandoned for the more brief, definite, and convenient, if less stately and formal designations, the "Douglas Party" and the "Breckinridge Party." Their editors and stump orators are to be congratulated upon being delivered from this verbal oppression during the dogdays, if upon nothing else; and outsiders will be excused for using the same short-hand appellations. With this prefatory apology, once for all, I will venture to speak of some of the recent phases of Democracy in its two-fold form.

Baltimore seems to be an unpropitious place for the assemblage of Democratic Conventions. The City Convention, which was called, I believe, with a view to harmonize the two wings of the party upon a common State and electoral ticket, met on Thursday night, albeit at a Temperance Hall, and proceeded at once to calling hard names, which was followed by a row and a break up. The Douglas party remained masters of the field, and the seceders again seceded, to assemble in another hall, and resolve themselves to be "*the* National Democratic Party." But if the Douglas party has the ascendancy in the city, the Breckinridgers are the strongest in the counties—particularly the lower counties, in which Slavery abounds. Between these contending factions of the Democracy, the Bell and Everett party, with their patent India-rubber platform, can have no difficulty in carrying the State, unless, indeed, the apostacy of the Brookses and Hunts in New-York shall cause the semi-republican supporters of the "Constitutional Union" nominees in Maryland to abandon that organization and vote directly for Lincoln and Hamlin. A leading newspaper in the western part of the State declares that it prefers Lincoln to either of the Democratic candidates; and if the Northern or Southern supporters of Bell treacherously go over to Douglas, this paper, the Cumberland *Civilian and Telegraph*, intimates pretty plainly that it will join the Republicans. The Baltimore *Patriot* is known to be actuated by a similar spirit; and if these journals, with one or two others, should be induced to take the course here indicated, the consequences would be fatal to the Constitutional Union Party in that border Slave State. There are some two thousand Republican German voters in Baltimore, who maintain an able daily newspaper, the *Wecker*. These intelligent and patriotic men, like their brethren in St. Louis, have manifested a disposition to overlook the proscriptive intolerance of Know-Nothingism, in order to assist in overthrowing the slave-ridden Democracy. But it would be easy to rally every man of them at the polls in support of Lincoln and Hamlin; and, in conjunction with the large class of American-born citizens who are ready to throw off the yoke of Slavery, there can be no doubt that several thousand votes could be polled for the Republican candidates. The present distraction of the old parties, taken in connection with the generally-conceded election of Lincoln, offers a highly favorable opportunity for the organization of a Republican Party in the border Slave States. Nothing would be easier than to throw ten thousand votes for the Republican candidates in Maryland, and as many in Virginia, in November. There was a tacit understanding, if not an agreement, here, during the session of Congress, that the Republicans would waive their right to run tickets in Maryland and Virginia, on condition that the Bell and Everett Party should make no special effort to interfere with the Republicans in Pennsylvania, and perhaps other States that were then deemed doubtful. But if the leaders of the latter party, not content with having a ticket in the field of their own, are so determined in their hostility to the Republicans as to conspire with Douglas for the defeat of the Republicans, they must take the consequences. In the actual state of parties the Republicans hold the balance of power in Maryland and Virginia, and by polling their full strength in those States, they can blast the last hope of the Bell and Everett Party of carrying them. They are honest, intelligent, and conservative men, who would prefer to cast their votes in a way to defeat the Slave Democracy; but when they find those whom they would aid ready to coalesce with the common enemy, they will spurn the idea of playing a part so contemptible and profitless. All that the Bell and Everett Party can hope for, in this contest, is to gain the control of certain States of the South. Therewith they should be content, and leave the Republicans a fair field in which to fight the sham Democracy of the North.

In this connection I will add that Republicanism is rapidly gaining ground in this city. The Association meets weekly. On last Thursday evening about fifty applications for membership were sent in; and the cry is still they come! The Douglas organ here, the *States*, now the *States and Union*, attempted last Winter to excite a mob against the Republicans; and behold! in less than seven months the Republicans got up a ratification meeting in front of the City Hall, far outnumbering, and far excelling in enthusiasm that which the mobites were able to draw together. There can be no doubt that Lincoln and Hamlin have two friends in Washington to-day to one for Douglas, and in twelve months more we shall be able to beat either faction of the Democracy in our local elections. This may be relied upon as certainly as the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Republicans are apparently so well satisfied with the prospect before them, that they seem to have lost sight of one of the most iniquitous acts of the "Democratic" majority in the Senate at the late session of Congress. I allude to their refusal to admit Kansas into the Union. Taking it altogether, I regard that as the most outrageous and barefaced insult which the Slave Democracy has ever yet offered to the Free States of the Union, and I confess my surprise that it has been borne so tamely. In all former outrages, if we accept the Lecompton swindle, and the support of the border ruffians, there was at least a pretence, however false, of fairness and honesty. But the rejection of the application of Kansas for admission into the Union as a Free State in 1860, for the want of the requisite population, by the identical party which sought, by the foulest bribery, corruption and terrorism, to force it into the Union as a Slave State in 1857 and '58, presents a climax of audacity and insult to the people of the North. This enormity should be constantly held up to their indignant reprobation until the day of the election, when its guilty perpetrators will be deprived of the power of future mischief.

The Washington *Constitution*, under its new editorship, seems ambitious of excelling all its predecessors in its devotion to Slavery. According to this new light there is nothing so sacred or so divine as Slavery—nothing so worthy the self-sacrifice of the saint, or the ambition of the statesman, as efforts for its extension and perpetuation. A man may lie, cheat, steal, blaspheme, he may gamble and peculate, he may deal in slaves or murder slaves at pleasure, and be a good law-abiding citizen, provided he is true to Slavery. But wo to him if he doubts the divine origin of that blessed institution. It is then that he incurs the *anathema maranatha* of the editorial stipendiary of President Buchanan, and is turned over to the tender mercies of those who cultivate tar, pitch and turpentine, with feathers, as a fine art. In themselves, the opinions expressed by the *Constitution* newspaper would be "trifles light as air," and they could deserve not the slightest notice in the columns of the Times; but when it is remembered that this journal has been established here by the President, at the expense of the public Treasury, in order that it may from day to day enlighten a benighted world as to what is passing in the serene region of the Presidential mind, its oracular utterances become matters of great moment. The *Constitution* is in reality edited by the President and his Cabinet; and it is not a matter of the slightest consequence whether John Doe or Richard Roe, Bowen or Brown, holds the pen. The nominal editor writes exactly what he is directed to write, nothing more, nothing less, and the slightest manifestation of contumacy is instantly visited with ejection from the tripod. Nothing seems to trouble the President more than this matter of selecting a man for this post of organ-grinder. He has tried at least half a dozen since his inauguration, but without success, perhaps owing to the fact that they were natives of the soil, and consequently unskilled in the profession. Now that he has imported one it is to be hoped that the choice has been more fortunate. At any rate, the new hand at the bellows strikes the highest key note of Democracy, when he exalts Slavery into something divine. I predict that he will give eminent satisfaction. In the paper, this morning, the editor goes into ecstacies over the letter of Mr. O'CONOR to the Breckinridge meeting in your City. He declares that "every Democrat in this broad land" should read that letter; that "while such men as Mr. O'CONOR still live, the cause of the Constitution and the equality of the States is not lost in the Northern States." Hopeful, is he not? "To those who have partially yielded to the Anti-Slavery propagandism, who have surrendered the outworks of their faith by admitting that Slavery, as it exists in the South, is immoral and unjust, it will expose the depth of their error, and cause them to shrink from the act which Mr. O'CONOR forcibly designates "a national suicide." "Every Democratic journal in the country ought again and again to lay it before its readers." By all means! And Republican too. You have doubtless placed this latest authoritative Democratic platform before your readers. I agree with the official editor in regarding it as the best exposition of Democracy—the most frank and unvarnished statement of its principles which has yet appeared. It having been honored with the official stamp, I hope that no one will dare to dispute its genuineness. What a pity that JEFFERSON and MADISON could not have seen it before perpetrating those juvenile follies, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Think you, that with such light, the former would have ranted as he did, and that the latter would have scrupled "to admit the idea of property in man" into the Constitution?

OBSERVER.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Grand Coup de Etat in Railroad Affairs—Bold Strike for Western Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 23, 1860—P. M.

A great railroad manœuvre has been on hand for some time past, which involves four of the largest railway concerns in our country, excepting, perhaps, the New-York Central and Illinois Central. The history of this scheme has not yet found its way into the public prints. I venture, therefore, to give a brief foreshadowing and outline of it.

Some weeks ago it was discovered that a sudden demand had sprung up for stock shares of the Northern Central Railway, running, as you are aware, from Baltimore to York, Harrisburgh and Sunbury, connecting with various other roads diverging in every direction. This work, for two years past, has been in rather bad repute, having gotten out of order considerably, subjecting it to accidents. Now, however, I am glad to announce, it is in fine repair, doing an excellent business, and altogether free from casualties.

It was ascertained that parties long connected with, and in the interests of, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, were purchasing the stock shares of this work to a large amount. This active and sudden demand caused them to advance from the very low figure of $15@$16 to $22 50@$23 per share. The The par value is $50. Why so decided a demand and advance, became an anxious inquiry. Penetrating further into the mystery, it was ascertained that an arrangement had been effected between the Pennsylvania and the Ohio Central roads, by which the facilities of these two works should be blended, thereby diverting the tonnage trade and travel of the Central Ohio from the Baltimore and Ohio, whose interests had been almost identical for many years. The effect, therefore, of such a connection must tend no only to divert the trade and travel of the great Wes from Baltimore to Philadelphia, but to reduce the revenue of our Baltimore and Ohio road.

To head off or offset this deleterious conspiracy, Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio with his proverbial Napoleonic sagacity, having anticipated what was coming, wisely plotted the *coup d'état* to get control of the Northern Central. Hence the sudden demand for, and rise in its stock; enough of which I learn, has already been procured to effect the desired object, which is to so blend the interests, powers and facilities or advantages of both concerns as to foil the Pennsylvania Company in their flirtation with the Central Ohio, in competition for Western trade. Hon. SIMON CAMERON and his especial friends, by purchasing largely of stock two years ago, got control of the Northern Central. Mr. CAMERON's brother is now a director in it, and his brother-in-law, Gen. WARFORD, Superintendent, Chief Engineer, &c. The policy to which I have alluded above is, to secure an entirely new directory at the ensuing stockholders' election next Fall, and thus place the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Companies in unity of interests, rather than competing works, as they now are.

We thus find the Baltimore and Ohio with a representative basis of $32,000,000, the Northern Central with a capital of $9,000,000, the Pennsylvania Central, with a capital of, probably, $20,000,000, and the Central Ohio, perhaps $7,000,000 or $8,000,000, united in a grand contest. Mr. GARRETT having the strongest batteries, the biggest pile, and a perfect Napoleon in management, I have no doubt he will eventually triumph.

XENOPHON.

Murder and Suicide at Bound Brook, N. J.

On the morning of Saturday last the people of Bound Brook were alarmed and horrified to hear that a man named LEWIS had murdered his wife and committed suicide. LEWIS was the keeper of a store on a road through the mountains, situate about a mile and a half from the village, and it was the frequent resort of loafers, who met there to drink ale and lager. There are several "rum holes" in the neighborhood, and this vicinity has for a long time been considered a hard place.

As near as can be ascertained the following appear to be the facts: On Friday night a number of men were at LEWIS' store, and among them one (whose name I forbear to mention) of whom it is said LEWIS was very jealous, and has charged him with improper conduct towards his wife. Early on Saturday morning LEWIS was seen at work outside and near his house. He was also heard to call "MARY," his wife's name. Soon after this a lad coming to the store on business found no one there, and so went into a workshop near inquiring if they knew where LEWIS was. A blacksmith told the boy to go up stairs, which he did, but soon returned, saying "LEWIS was lying asleep on the floor." The smith then went up stairs, and found as the lad had said.

On examination, he perceived that LEWIS was not asleep, but dead, with both his throat and arm cut. There was but a small wound on the throat, which he had apparently attempted to cut, but his courage failed him. He, therefore, bled himself to death by cutting one of the arteries of the left forearm.

His wife was also found lying dead in the bed, and marks of finger-nails on her throat, plainly showed that her husband had strangled her.

It is thought he quarreled with his wife when they went to bed, and rage and jealousy impelled him to commit this dreadful murder. But not thinking he had killed her, he got up in the morning, but as she did not answer when he called, he went up stairs, and for the first time, saw the brutal deed he had committed. Then, stung by remorse, or made desperate by fear, he put an end to his own existence.

The man was buried on Sunday, and his wife this (Monday) morning. The funeral was very largely attended, for the family of Mrs. LEWIS are highly respectable people. The jury commenced an investigation on Saturday, but have adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday).

It is not more than four or five years since a man named JOHNSON committed suicide on the very spot of this tragedy, and report said it was on account of jealousy towards the same man whom LEWIS charged with freedom with his wife.

P.

The Free Academy.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Pardon me for trespassing on your valuable time. In your article of 21st inst., entitled "Free Academy—Applicants Admitted," you have said "two from No. 7 were admitted to the Freshman Class," whereas, I think, you will find upon examination, that you should have said two from No. 19 were admitted to the Freshman Class.

This may appear a small matter to you, but as we intend hereafter, as at this time, to prepare regularly for the Freshman Class, we deem it but just that our teachers should have the credit that may be due to their exertions in fitting lads for a class higher than that into which they are generally admitted.

By making the correction you will oblige,

Yours, &c., WM. SMEATON,
Principal Grammar School No. 19.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Aquatic.

THE ANNUAL COLLEGE REGATTA AT WORCESTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, July 24.

The city is full of people, who have come to the annual College Union Regatta. The hotels are all overrun with guests, among whom are more than three hundred college students. The interest is intense, and at no previous time has there been known to be such excitement concerning aquatics.

The great contest for the Champion Banner came off to-day on the Quinsigamond Pond. Hundreds of people had early collected around the shores of the beautiful lake, and bands of music were stationed on either side to give a charm to the occasion. The representative boats of Harvard, Yale and Brown Universities entered the lists. There was a fair sky and pleasant breeze—just enough to ripple the bosom of the lake.

The first race was between the Freshman boats o Harvard and Yale, named the *Thetis* and *Glyuna*, six-oared lapstreaks; distance three miles. The *Thetis*, of Harvard, won the race in 19:40, and the *Glyuna* came in in 20:20.

The second race—between the Harvard Sophomore class boat, lapstreak, six-oared, and the Yale Sophomore boat, the *Thulia*, six-oared, lapstreak—was also won by the Harvard boat in 20:17. The Yale boat did not come in. The great concluding race was between the *Harvard*, *Yale* and *Brown* shell-boats, same distance as the first. The *Harvard* had the best start and the outside position. She gained the race in 18:53, *Yale* coming in in 19:05, and *Brown* distanced.

The Umpires were J. H. ELLISON, of *Harvard*; C. H. OWEN, of *Yale*; and S. V. WOODRUFF, of *Brown*.

To Harvard was restored the Champion Banner of New-England. Bets have run high during the day, scarcely any one venturing on even sides. The Brown boat was altogether of too light construction. She shipped several buckets of water.

To-morrow will be the great race, open to all competitors. The Newburgh professors are expected to show themselves. There will be great interest excited, and bets have been staked liberally on all sides. Brown's University will enter the *Brumonia* Shell. Many Professors are here from all the Colleges, including Prof. LONGFELLOW and the "Autocrat."

The Harvard and Yale Chess match is yet progressing. Thirty-six moves have been made since Monday afternoon.

The College race resulted as was generally expected.

HIPPARCHUS.

[DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WORCESTER, Mass., Tuesday, July 24.

At the annual College Regatta to-day, on Lake Quinsigamond, the three races were won as follows, the boats coming in in the following order:

FIRST RACE—*Thetis*, (lapstreak,) of Harvard College, Freshman Class. Time: 19 min. 40 sec.

Glyuna, (lapstreak,) of Yale College, Freshman Class. Time: 20 min. 20 sec.

SECOND RACE—*Harvard*, (lapstreak,) Sophomore Class of Harvard College. Time: 20 min. 19 sec.

Yale, (lapstreak,) Sophomore Class, Yale College. Distanced.

THIRD RACE—SHELL BOATS.—*Harvard*, of Harvard College—time 18 minutes 53 seconds.

Yale, of Yale College—time 19 minutes 5 seconds.

Brown, of Brown's University—time not taken, an accident occurring.

The time made by the Harvard's in the last race is exactly the same as made on the 4th of July on Charles River, and is the best time ever made in this country. The distance pulled was three miles.

To-morrow there will be a Grand People's Regatta, under the auspices of the citizens of Worcester, and will include races between six and four-oared shell-boats, double sculls, and single-scull shell wherries, in the latter of which the celebrated oarsmen of New-York, Newburg, Boston and other places, will contend.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM *vs.* JEFFERSON—ANOTHER TIE GAME AT HOBOKEN.

For the third time within as many weeks, it has been the fate of the Gotham Club to have a tie game as the termination of their labors, the Jefferson this time having the honor of participating in the tie. In justice to the Gotham it must be stated that they were unusually weak, no less than four or five second nine players taking part in the match, the regular catcher and pitcher being amongst the absentees. The general play of the Jeffersons was very creditable, the fielding of Vincellette at short, Read at right field, and Greer at left field, being especially praiseworthy, and Tyson and Springteen manning their bases in excellent style. Connor made a splendid bound catch, and otherwise played well, while Springsteen batted in fine style. For the Gothams, Forsyth's batting and his fielding at short were very creditable performances; Hopkins was efficient at first base; Connell made a good show as catcher and at left field; Burtis made a good fly catch and batted finely, and Sweet made some fine catches, but missed one or two easy chances.

GOTHAM.	Outs.	Runs.	JEFFERSON.	Outs.	Runs.
Turner, 2d b	4	2	Connor, c	4	1
Burtis, c. f	1	4	Vincellette, short	4	1
Connell, c	3	1	Springsteen, 2d b	1	4
Vanderwerken, l. f	4	1	Greer, l. f	3	2
Sweet, 3d b	3	0	Davis, 1st b	3	2
Griswold, r. f	3	1	Totten, c. f	4	1
Purtell, p	5	0	Reid, r. f	3	1
Forsyth, short	1	3	Tyson 3d b	4	0
Hopkins, 1st b	3	1	Rowland, p	1	1
Total		13	Total		13

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Gotham	3	0	1	0	4	2	1	0	2	13
Jefferson	0	2	0	4	2	0	3	1	1	13

UMPIRE—Mr. J. Beard, of the Mutual Club.
SCORERS—Gotham, Mr. Andrew Dupignac; Jefferson, Mr. George J. Tyson.

ENTERPRISE VS. ATLANTIC.

A very well contested game was played between the above clubs on Tuesday, on the Atlantic's ground, at Bedford. The playing altogether was in first rate style. The Enterprise Nine exhibited a great deal of activity, but their opponents had, in addition to this, experience and cautiousness. However, the Bedford players acquitted themselves very creditably. On the Enterprise side, O'NEIL made some very pretty throws to the bases, and played well as catcher during the first part of the game, but in the latter part of the game he allowed too many balls to pass him, partly owing to the wild pitching of ODDIE. CORNELL, as short, played very well, and imitated one of the beautiful movements of the Zouave corps; instead of the lying-down drill, it was the lying-down catch. CHAPMAN, on first base, made some very fine one-hand catches. The Enterprise's batting in the first inning was tip-top, but they did not repeat. On the Eckford side, MANOLT made some good catches on the fly. JOHN GRIM played all over the field, and executed his part handsomely. BEACH caught very well, but allowed a few balls to pass him. In the sixth and ninth innings, the Eckfords began to feel at home with the bat, scoring 12 runs. The game resulted as follows:

ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORDS.	Outs.	Runs.
O'Neil, c	4	1	Manolt, l. f	4	1
Cornell, s	4	1	Pidgeon, 2 b	1	2
Oddie, p	1	3	Grum, p	2	4
Chapman, 1 b	4	1	Beach, c	5	1
Start, 3 b	4	0	Campbell, r. f	2	4
Boyd, 2 b	3	1	Snyder, s. s	2	2
Meiggs, r. f	2	1	Grum, 3 b	4	1
Smith, l. f	2	1	Snyder, c. f	3	2
Zeland, c. f	3	1	Mills, 1 b	1	3
Total		10	Total		20

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Enterprise	4	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0—10
Eckfords	0	1	2	0	0	6	1	4	6—20

SCORERS—Enterprise, ———; Eckford, WM. BROWN.
UMPIRE—D. PIERCE, of the Atlantic.

Base Ball Matches to be Played on Thursday:
Mutual *vs.* Atlantic, at Elysian Fields, Hoboken.
Lexington *vs.* Baltic, at Hamilton-square.
Excelsior *vs.* Putnam, on Putnam Ground, near East New-York.
Harlem *vs.* Eureka of Newark, at Harlem.

EAGLE VS. CHARTER OAK.

New-York and Brooklyn entered the lists yesterday at the neutral ground of the Putnam Club, near East New-York. Victory perched on the banneret of the Brooklynites. The Eagles were minus some of the first nine, while the Charter Oaks only lacked one of theirs. The latter played with considerable spirit, although not up to their usual mark in fielding. The Eagles were unfortunate at the bat, with the exception of YATES, who batted capitally, and BIXBY, SLOTE and BRINKERHOFF. The following is the score:

CHARTER OAK.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Vanderhoef, 3d b	5	2	Yates, c. f	0	5
Carroll, 1st b	4	2	Slote, c	3	2
S. Patchen, short	4	2	Bunckerhoff, 1st b	3	2
Shields, p	2	4	Thornell, s	4	1
Murphy, c	4	2	Powers, l. f	4	1
Fuller, 2d b	2	3	Bixby, p	3	2
McGuffin, l. f	3	4	Duffey, 2d b	4	2
Piper, r. f	2	3	Howe, 3d b	3	1
Oswald, c. f	1	4	Bussey, 2d f	3	[illegible]
Total		25	Total		16

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Charter Oak	0	5	1	7	0	4	3	[illegible]	2—25
Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0—16

UMPIRE—Mr. BURR, of the Putnam Club.
SCORERS—Mr. GREGORY for Eagle; Mr. JOHNSON for Charter Oak.

Destructive Fire at Poughkeepsie.

ONE FACTORY CONSUMED, AND ANOTHER INJURED—LOSS NEARLY $100,000.

About 10 o'clock on Monday night flames were discovered issuing from the lower part of the large paint factory at the end of Mill street, Poughkeepsie, owned and occupied by Mr. WEDDLE. An alarm was instantly given, but some time elapsed before the firemen could reach the spot, owing to its distance from the engine-houses. The contents being principally composed of oil, turpentine, varnish and other inflammable materials, the whole building was in a short time enveloped in flames. There were probably from seven to eight thousand persons at the conflagration, many of whom assisted the firemen, doing considerable service. The building was entirely destroyed, together with its contents, which consisted of a large stock of oils, paints, varnish, turpentine, &c., as well as the machinery, tools, benches, and other articles too numerous to mention. The owner being absent at the time, our reporter could not learn the exact amount of the loss, but it is estimated by others at from $20,000 to $25,000. It was a very large brick building, formerly owned by Mr. WINFIELD, and used as a silk manufactory. It was five stories high, with 50 feet front and about 150 feet in the rear. Another factory of about the same size, adjoining, owned by PELTON BROTHERS, used as a carpet and pin factory, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of between $2,000 and $3,000. Mr. PELTON's is fully insured. The firemen worked with a will, and when it was found impossible to save the paint factory, turned their whole attention to the surrounding buildings, which were liable at any moment to burst forth in a blaze, so great was the heat. The wind was blowing quite freely during the whole time. The factory of PELTON BROTHERS caught fire in the roof by a blazing shingle falling upon it from the burning building. The grocery store and a dwelling house on the opposite side of the street had a narrow escape, and were badly scorched. The store was occupied by Mr. DORAN, the contents of which were much damaged by the water. Damage to building and contents $250. We could not learn whether there was any insurance on the building and property owned by Mr. WEDDLE. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Some four or five years ago, the carpet and pin factory adjoining the paint factory was entirely destroyed by fire, and the paint factory, then a silk manufactory, was damaged to the same amount that the carpet factory was by this fire; or, in other words, at a recent fire the damage sustained by the owners of the two factories was directly the reverse of that of Monday night.

A SECOND FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A WHOLE BLOCK OF BUSINESS STORES CONSUMED.

Hardly had the last jet of flame expired from the smouldering ruins of the fire of the previous night than the sound of the fire bell again called the firemen to duty. The summons was answered promptly by the whole force, and the city again echoed to the cry of fire. It was at first supposed that the first fire had broken out afresh, and the firemen were on their way down Main-street, when a bright sheet of flame burst forth, near the Gregory House, from the stable of Mr. EBENEZER CAREY, on Main-street. This was at twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, and in twenty minutes more most of the surrounding buildings were on fire, until the whole block was one scene of conflagration, while other buildings were in great danger. The Gregory House, on the opposite side of Main-street, the extensive livery stable of Mr. JAMES HILL, and a large lumber-yard, were only saved by the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen. From the stable of Mr. Carey, the flames spread to the meat market occupied by Mr. Carey, from thence to Mr. Mallory's house and furniture shop, and so on until the whole of the seventeen building, which composed the block between Catharine and Crannell streets, were one burning mass. The following is a list of those who have suffered most by the fire:

Elias Hopkins, grocery, a portion of the contents saved. Loss about $1,400; insured for $1,000.

The store occupied by Mr. John McLauchlin as a dry goods store. But few of the goods were saved. Mr. McLauchlin had just started in business in Poughkeepsie, and had on hand a very valuable stock. His loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $5,000.

A store owned by Mr. John Coxhead, and occupied as a crockery and china-ware auction-store by G. W. Jackson, No. 51 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. Insured for $2,000; loss estimated at that amount.

Andrews and Dudley, furniture and undertaking establishment, saved but little of their goods. The loss is estimated at from six to seven thousand dollars. Insured for $5,500 in the Humboldt, Hartford, and two other companies. The building was owned by Mr. Charles Woodruff. Loss $2,000. Partially insured.

Mr. Dobbs, fruit store, lost about $350. Insured.

Mr. John Shields, paint shop and contents, about $700. No insurance.

William Gibson and Robinson, loss $3,000. Insured for $2,500.

Post & Gibson, building and contents, (furniture,) about $1,200. A portion of the goods saved. Insured.

The furniture store of Mr. D. S. Mallory, with the contents. Loss estimated at $4,000. Insured for $1,000.

The grocery of Mr. Roaney and residence. Loss $3,500. Insured for $1,200.

The *Gazette* office, with the contents, owned and occupied by Mr. B. L. Hannah. Loss $1,500; insured for $1,000.

The stable of Mr. Cary, together with his meat market, and two valuable horses. Loss estimated at $1,000. Insured for $400.

Several other buildings, with their contents, were destroyed; also, four dwelling-houses—the larger portion of the furniture and other articles, which would occupy too much room for publication.

LOSS ON BUILDINGS.

Mr. Caleb Morgan owned three of the stores and a dwelling-house. He estimates his loss at $9,000; insured for $5,200 in the Home, Hartford, and other Companies.

The store of Mr. Coxhead, with his cabinet-shop, dwelling, work-shop, and tools, are estimated at between four and five thousand dollars.

MR. NATHANIEL HILL'S LOSS.

The market occupied by Mr. E. CAR.. Loss, $1,400, insured in BARTLETT'S Company for $800.

WM. ROANEY'S, ice-house, grocery and dwelling, worth $1,000, insured for $800 in the Home Insurance Company.

The soap and candle factory, owned and occupied by Mr. NATHANIEL HILL & SON, corner of Crannel and Main streets, 70 feet running on the latter street. Building worth $2,000, insured in a New-York Company for $1,000. The contents are estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000, insured for $1,200.

A brick building, about 30 by 30, almost new, occupied by N. HILL & SON, worth $1,200, insured for $600 in one of the Hartford Companies.

A tenement-house occupied by Widow MOUNTFORT, worth $900, insured for $600 in the same Company.

This fire was also the work of an incendiary. Poughkeepsie has not been visited by such a destructive conflagration as the one just related, for the last 25 years.

Affairs in Mexico.

THE REVERSES OF MIRAMON AND THEIR EFFECT—CONDITION OF PARTIES—THE INDIAN POPULATION—SHAM PEACE PROPOSALS.

Our New-Orleans exchanges publish a number of letters from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, from which we glean some additional items of interest. Under date of Vera Cruz, July 6, the *Picayune's* correspondent writes as follows:

"To leave out of consideration the family quarrel between MIRAMON and ZULOAGA as to who is President of their faction, it now appears that the military prestige of the former is at an end—his army having ignominiously retired before the Constitutional forces under OGAZON, and taken up a defensive position in Guadalajara, though it is even asserted that he is in full retreat upon Mexico. Upon his arriving at the Capital, he will find matters materially changed during his brief absence. His friends are at their wits ends for money—the two great bankers upon whom he has chiefly relied, JECKER and DE LA TORRE, having lately exploded. Meanwhile, PACHECO, the Spanish Minister, has not been idle, but with consummate diplomatic tact has been seeking to convince all persons of respectability, outside of the army and the priesthood, what a wicked, ruining thing civil war is. Thus appealing to pockets, if not to hearts, it is understood he has succeeded to induce a great number of influential persons to petition President JUAREZ to entertain proposals for peace, or at least for an armistice.

Whether JUAREZ will accept anything short of an unconditional submission remains to be seen. Certainly his experience of the treachery of the myrmidons of the Church should teach him caution. But the present representation cannot be said to be on the part of either the Church or its army, but emanating rather from the people. It may, therefore, be taken as indicative of the wishes of the "People's Party," and if Mexico only had a sufficient number of such people, the unhappy country would soon cease to know the horrors of war, and would enter at once upon her path of prosperity and peace.

Propositions instigated by a Spanish Envoy to this country are, doubtless, to be taken *cum grano*. It may be only another ruse to gain time and lull the Liberals in a fancied security, whilst the other party are making preparations to capture this devoted place by a *coup de main* in the Autumn. At least the past would justify a suspicion that such may be the tactics of the party whose watchword is "Religion!"

GEN. URAGA remains at Guadalajara, wounded and a prisoner. He is treated with great hardship, and allowed only the ration of a common soldier. Indeed MIRAMON would have shot him, but for the protection extended him by WOLL, who, with a spirit that is refreshing in these days, claimed him as his prisoner and threatened to pronounce if a hair of his head should be touched. WOLL and URAGA campaigned together in Texas a quarter of a century ago, and it is pleasant to see that the brutalizing practices of civil war do not always extinguish every spark of ancient friendship. MIRAMON was offered GEN. LA VEGA and twenty-five other officers in exchange for URAGA, but he refused; whereupon LA VEGA and the others were unconditionally placed at liberty, and supplied with money to depart! Such acts should "plead as trumpet tongued" before the world.

A correspondent of the *Delta*, writing from the capital, says:

"It is a remarkable fact that, throughout the interior and southern part of this country, the Indians, to a great extent, preserve their old customs and habits. They are essentially a docile race, and have, for centuries, toiled for their task-masters, the Spaniards. If they are now found in the armies, playing the part of soldiers, it is because they have been seized by military chiefs and forced from their industrial pursuits. The persons who make revolutions in the country are the pure descendants of the Spaniards and the mongrels, who pride themselves of being *gente de razon*—people of reason or sense. But their superior intelligence has brought upon the country the state of things we now see—anarchy in its wildest form—which will never find an end until some other race of people obtain supremacy over Mexico.

The evils of Mexico spring from the character of the ruling portion of the Mexican population. The uneducated Indians are a laborious and docile people, and it is a thousand pities that the United States will not see and understand that, to set Mexico at peace, and make her a good and profitable neighbor, it only requires the exercise of a little force to check the mischievous tendencies of the white and mongrel population, who are now a contemptibly small number.

The sham proposals for peace, said to have been made to JUAREZ, are exposed in a letter from Vera Cruz, in the *Delta*, as follows:

It is understood that an address, signed by most of the respectable residents of Mexico, asking President JUAREZ for a peace, reached this place to-day. This is a sham, got up by MUNOZ LEDO, head of the Miramon Cabinet, to place the Government in a false position in the eyes of the world, knowing that JUAREZ will reject such terms as they are likely to propose. It is a weak invention, and will no more win than the dodge tried on during the siege of last March. The game is manifestly to gain one of several points:

1. To pretend to the rest of the world that the Miramon concern really wishes a peace—which is not the truth, for the war is their bread and butter.

2. If peace must prevail in some shape or form, religious liberty will not enter into the programme. True, the church property might be secularized, but the rascals show they would have the spending of it, and that, after selling most of it and fattening on its proceeds, they would still be able—retaining exclusive spiritual control—to get up a *motin*, declare all sales of the sacred property illegal, and so get it back again.

3d. At least if they can delude our little old Indian President into negotiations, they will gain time, and have until late in the Autumn to prepare for another attempt upon this city—as an earnest of which the priests of Puebla are manufacturing 1,500 bombshells as a present to that "youngest Son of the Church," the champion MIRAMON, to wit. By that time a Spanish and French fleet will have assembled, under pretence of arranging Spanish claims, but in fact to give MIRAMON more efficient aid than he received from Admiral MARIN's fizzle of an expedition.

A Vera Cruz letter of July 11, has the following:

"The United States steamer *Brooklyn* sails this morning for the mouth of the Mississippi, or for Pensacola, carrying Mr. MCLANE, who returns home upon a brief leave of absence, to visit his family and recruit his health, there being no likelihood of any important events transpiring here during the remainder of the hot season.

The decree of restitution of the steamers captured at Anton Lizardo has taken us by surprise, and will cause immense rejoicing among the Church Party and enemies of the United States generally. The Spaniards are convinced it has been so done on account of the fear of Spanish vengeance!"

NAVAL.—Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE has been detached from the United States Receiving ship *North Carolina*, and Rev. GEO. DORRANCE has been ordered to fill his place. During the chaplaincy of Mr. STOCKBRIDGE, the *North Carolina* has been the scene of the most remarkable revival that has ever occurred on board a ship of war. For two years, except during brief intervals, a daily evening prayer-meeting was held on the orlop deck, and in that time more than one hundred and fifty sailors and marines made a public profession of religion, and they are now serving in twenty different ships.

The Voice of Nature.

The song of birds, the fragrance of flowers, the murmuring of brooklets, and the prattle of children, are all parts of the great anthem of nature, whose sweetest symphonies sound forth during the bright sunshine of Spring. But sweeter far to the mother's ear is the joyous laugh of her darling babe whilst in the free tide of health. The anguish of mind which a mother feels upon witnessing the sufferings of her infant under the influence of disease, is known only to herself. In no instance do children suffer so much pain as during the period of teething; with what eagerness then is sought a means of relief. But of all the remedial agents that are brought into use, none exceed in power and efficacy Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It has never failed in a single instance to affect a cure when timely used. Besides relieving the child from pain, it invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system.

It also overcomes convulsions, and is the best remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

The Known Good Medicine.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Are safe for all, and sure to do their work well.
BAD BLOOD makes a weak Constitution. GOOD BLOOD makes a STRONG one
BRANDRETH'S Pills insure the latter.
READ.

JULY 21, 1860, No. 832 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DR. B. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* For three years I was affected with Erysipelas, so that I was almost crazy with the pain, and unable to do anything whatever. You can imagine my condition when I say that I had sixty-two running sores at one time Being tired of feeing the doctors and taking their drugs, I happily called at your office and asked your advice. Fifteen boxes of your Vegetable Universal Pills, and eight boxes of your Salve, used as you directed, made me a sound and healthy man in less than three months. Yours, truly,

J. S. PACK.

Price 25 cents per box, sold at PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st; No. 4 Union-square; Campbell's, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.; No. 296 Bowery, and by all druggists.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
CAUTION.

The well-earned reputation of these Scales has induced the manufacturers and venders of imperfect and cheap made balances to offer them as FAIRBANK'S SCALES, and purchasers have thereby been subjected to fraud and imposition, and further, other manufacturers have falsely asserted that they have secured the services of valued superintendents and foremen from our establishment.

The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors, but regarding the perpetrators of the above frauds as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this method to caution the public against their impositions.

The patentees manufacture under their own personal inspection, and only at their factory in ST JOHNSBURY, Vt. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Twenty-five Thousand Gross Sold in One Year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the Hair.

If you want a genuine Hair Restorative buy Prof. O. J. Wood's

His article, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of six years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people, in its favor.

Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year! What stronger evidence of its curative properties can be produced.

Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSONS
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.

J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Artusairen.—A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM OF TARTAR.—It is highly nutritious, and produces cold Bread and Cakes which are sweet, moist and grateful to the palate. SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Agents. Nos. 28 and 30 Reade st.
Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old-slip.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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BRATTLEBORO', VT.
Board and room $5 to $8 a week.
See "Summer Resorts," in this paper, for particulars.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company. All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. Office, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Biggs' Multipedal Truss cures Rupture without injury. Strangers in town should examine it before purchasing. Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

DIED.

COSWELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, ALANSON COSWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 West 41st st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 24, of consumption, MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Elbert L. Burnham, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Robt. McFarlone, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 83 West 11th st., on Thursday, 26th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

RILEY.—At Montrose, Penn., on Monday, July 23, ADELAIDE RILEY, daughter of the late Isaac Riley, of this City.

Her relatives and the friends of the family, and of her brother, Theodore W. Riley, and her brothers-in-law, Joseph Greenleaf and Isaac Abbott, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Harrison-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) July 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HULL.—In this City, on Monday, July 23 JOHN F. HULL, in the 41st year of his age, oldest son of Joseph and Narcissa M. Hull.

HERRICK.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday morning, July 24, HERBERT, youngest son of John J. and Jane E. Herrick, aged 18 months.

Funeral services this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father.

WOODBRIDGE.—At Little Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday night, July 17, JANE MARY, infant daughter of Wm. E. and the late Jane E. Woodbridge.

PATTERSON.—At Columbia, Fluvanna County, Va., on Monday, July 16, at the residence of Mrs. L. A. Randolph, Mrs. LOUISA PATTERSON, widow of the late John W. Patterson, aged 86 years and 29 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 349, July 24, 1860.
1, 19, 17, 6, 64, 25, 54, 52, 20, 7, 46, 44, 73.
Class No. 350, July 24, 1860.
72, 29, 43, 2, 9, 55, 7, 15, 45, 46, 26, 75.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 24, 1860,
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NO. 14. PAMPHLET EDITION. NO. 14.
HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S
MASTERLY
FOURTH OF JULY ORATION,
ON THE
SUCCESS OF OUR REPUBLIC,
is issued in a neat style in the
PULPIT AND ROSTRUM; No. 14.
Mailed post-paid 10 cents; $1 a year. Sold by all Booksellers. No. 14 has a list of all back numbers.
H. H. LLYOD & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 25 Howard-st., New-York.

$30,000 SAVED IN EIGHTEENTH-ST.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

LEWIS LILLIE, Esq., Troy, New-York:

DEAR SIR: When I visited your works in Troy I became satisfied of the superiority of your Chilled and Wrought Iron Safes, and, as I then said, I was determined to order one on my return to New York; my determination was delayed, however, that I might investigate the charges which your competitors in this City brought against the reputation of your Safes. I did not do this, however, until after the night of June 16, when my Sheet Iron Safe was blown open and robbed of $490. I then bought of your agent, Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, on whose representations I entirely relied, one of your No. 5 FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, although I was told by the same competitors that in case of fire its contents would be entirely destroyed.

On the night of the 29th June my office, which was a four-story building, together with the stable, my steam saw-mills, were entirely destroyed by fire. Your Safe was in the second story, and was entirely surrounded by the hottest fire I have ever known. It fell red-hot into the cellar, striking a bed of rocks, and it was not until then that any water came in contact with it, as the neighborhood was too hot for the firemen to hold the hose on that building.

I had all my books and valuable papers in this Safe, together with $30,000 in money and notes, and I am free to say, that when it was dragged out of the ruins I did not expect the contents to be saved, as the engineers and firemen all assured me it was as hot a fire as they ever attended. Quite the contrary is the case, however as all its contents were entirely saved; and it is my pleasure, as I deem it my duty, to refer those interested to the Safe, now in your possession; and its contents, which I will cheerfully show, at my office. Yours, &c.,

J. J. VAN PELT,
Agent for the E. B S. S. Mills.

Call and examine a large stock of LILLIE'S SAFES, at Howe's Standard Scale Store.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.
HARTFORD, Conn., June 2, 1860.

Dr. TOBIAS.—I have been in the Livery Business for 25 years in this City, and in that time have used various Liniments, but after 5 years' trial of your Venetian Horse Liniment, I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best in existence—I have used it for Colic, Destemper, Sprains, Galls, Sores &c.—It never has failed to cure in one-half the time of any other.

U. LITCHFIELD, No 540 Main-st.

Price—50 cts. per Pint Bottles—sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

DYSENTERY! DIARRHŒA!! CHOLERA MORBUS!!!
BIGELOW'S DYSENTERIC ALTERATIVE.
A certain cure for all disorders of the bowels. M. L. MARSH & SON, Principal Agents, No. 150 Greenwich-st. For sale by all the principal druggists. Price 50 cents. For sale also at the office of the proprietor, GEO. E. BLEECKER, No. 16 William-st., corner of Beaver.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—The Library will be closed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, until further notice, for the purpose of alterations and repairs, and for preparing the annual inventory.

Subscribers are requested to return all books belonging to the Library before that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. E. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, SOAP MANUFACTURERS, CALICO PRINTERS, &c.—The Silicate of Soda, eminently useful for above purposes. The arsenical prevents worms and dry rot. Manufactured by L. FEUCHTWANGER & SON, No. 42 Cedar st. Lightning Fly-paper, Insect Powder, Phosphorus Paste, Oils, Cognac, Rum and Rye, Spirit Emollient, Manganese, Strontia and Baryta, Platina Aluminium, &c., &c.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal Saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching. Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 3 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

THE CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR should be used by every woman who suffers from irregularities. It has never failed to give relief. For sale at No. 177 William-st., and by Druggists generally. Price $1 50 per bottle. At wholesale by BARNES & PARK and F. C. WELLS & CO.

NEW BOOKS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
LOVE ME—LEAVE ME NOT.
BY PIERCE EGAN.
Price 50 cents.
Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st.

SEASONABLE BOOKS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
Publish this Day:
I.
THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY.
BY GRACE AND PHILIP WHARTON.
With Sixteen Fine and Characteristic Engravings on Wood.
By CHARLES ALTAMONT DOYLE and the BROTHERS DALZIEL.
1 vol. 12mo, Muslin gilt, $1 50.

A SERIES OF MEMOIRS of the MOST CELEBRATED WOMEN, who, in virtue of their Wit, Strength of Mind, or Beauty, have taken a lead in the Literary, Political and Court Circles of the last two and present centuries, in England and France,—who have been the intimate friends of great men or taken a prominent part in great movements; with Notices and Anecdotes of their principal Contemporaries, and Reviews of the Character of the Society in which they moved and shone. The choice has been made among those women who have not purely historic names, but whose lives, letters and memoirs serve to illustrate, in the most interesting manner, the history of their day, and whose private careers form in themselves subjects of peculiar interest.

CONTENTS.
SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
MADAME ROLAND.
LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.
GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON, (L. E. L.)
MADAME DE SEVIGNE.
SYDNEY, LADY MORGAN.
JANE, DUCHESS OF GORDON.
MADAME RECAMIER.
LADY HERVEY.
MADAME DE STAEL.
MRS. THRALE-PIOZZI.
LADY CAROLINE LAMB.
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The Hôtel de Rambouillet.
The Counterfeit Lady Morgan.
The Grand Duke's Visit to Madame Récamier.
The Offer: Chateaubriand and Madame Récamier.
The Fair Lepell.
Madame de Staël's "Penny Post."
Dr. Johnson's Wedding.
A Scene in the Temple: Johnson's Gallantry.
Anne Conway (Mrs. Damer) "dared" by Hume.
Walpole's Introduction to Madame du Deffand.
Mrs. Montagu's Entertainment to the Haymakers.

We heartily recommend the book to our readers, not only as a work of biography, but as a collection of most interesting and anecdotal matter.—*Morning Herald*, (London.)

Such a theme as is essayed in the book before us—a description of the careers of those famous women who, by their beauty or their abilities, their wit or their wickedness, have ruled over the noble, the brilliant and the powerful in England and France—while possessing no little interest and importance, demands peculiar accuracy in research, and peculiar brilliancy in narration. Both these qualities have been brought to bear upon it by the accomplished authoress and author of this handsome work. Good materials have been well worked up, and the result is an excellent book on an excellently chosen subject, which our readers will thank us for heartily commending to their perusal. —*Literary Gazette.*

There is a high moral tone pervading this book, which, while dealing with the individuals described as Queens of Society, never fails to recognize a higher law than that of the custom of the place or period, and to point out their delinquencies, judged by such a standard, as errors for which many social or intellectual triumphs cannot amend. * * We might go on *ad infinitum*, with running comments upon this agreeable work, but forbear, believing that we have said sufficient to indicate our opinion that the authors of "The Queens of Society" have produced an excellent book of historical and literary sketches, which we can warmly commend, both for the amusement it furnishes and for purposes of solid information.—*Morning Star.*

If any one desires a few hours of light reading, this is the book for them. The story is racily told, the narrative is illustrated by discursive sketches on sundry subjects, and the whole is thoroughly interesting.—*Glasgow Herald.*

He who refused to be entertained by such a book as this were somewhat of a cynic, and he who thought he could learn nothing from it would show more than a little folly. * * Several of the more striking anecdotes are illustrated with skill and taste, which adds much to the attractiveness of the work.—*The Dial.*

The idea of this book may be said to be good, and the title has an air of originality about it. * * There can, we think, be no question of the interest of the book.—*Illustrated London News.*

The work has its special attractions, and will be read with interest, for it is full of anecdotes, while the style is light and sketchy. Indeed, the attention is never suffered to flag, for one incident follows another so rapidly, that every page sparkles with a story illustrative of character.—*Atlas.*

II.
A NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "DOCTOR THORNE."
CASTLE RICHMOND.
A NOVEL.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
Author of "Doctor Thorne" "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Three Clerks," &c.
12mo, Muslin, $1.

It is a very good novel.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

There is a class in every community, and ours is not an exception, who like to read that rarity—a good novel. They will be amply satisfied with this admirable fiction.—*Troy Daily Whig.*

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HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above Works by mail, postage prepaid, (for any distance in the United States under 3,000 miles,) on receipt of the money.

SCIENTIFIC, PRACTICAL, AND INTERESTING.
HISTORY, THEORY, AND PRACTICE
OF THE
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
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Superintendent of Electic Telegraph Lines.
One Large Volume. Price, $1 75.
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This volume will supply the want long felt, of a complete Manual of the Electric Telegraph. Its author is thoroughly acquainted with the subject both theoretically and practically, having had 13 years' experience as a practical Operator and Superintendent of Telegraphic lines. The book, while scientific, is at the same time plainly and popularly written, and gives the most thorough information upon all points connected with the Telegraph. Its illustrations are numerous and attractive. The volume contains, with other things, the following interesting features:

A brief but comprehensive summary of electrical science, which will prepare every reader to understand the principles of the Electric Telegraph.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's Champagne Wines, especially of their Vin Imperial, (green seal) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market.
ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1860.

PURGE THE SYSTEM—PURIFY THE BLOOD, and avoid Summer Complaints, and Fevers and sickness, by using
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
Price 25 cents a box.
Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,
By all druggists, and at No. 13 Park row, New-York.
[illegible] as leading physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges state that these Pills possess medicinal properties superior to any others.

The Burning of the Steamer Pennsylvania.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

From an Extra of the Norfolk Herald.

Capt. TEAL and the officers of the *Pennsylvania* returned to the wreck yesterday morning, accompanied by Capt. CROWELL, the agent of the line in this City. The only particulars we could obtain from them are contained in the following statement of Mr. THOMAS CALLAN, the Chief Engineer, made under oath before the Government Inspector, G. B. DAVIS, Esq.:

"Left Norfolk on Thursday, 19th, at noon. About 9 o'clock P. M., came to anchor opposite Jamestown, in a heavy storm of wind, rain, and lightning. I was on duty at the time. About 11 P. M., PAT RILEY, a coal-passer, discovered fire between decks and forward of the boiler, and immediately reported the fact to me. I ordered the hose on the fire-pumps, and the pumps to be put at work, but only succeeded in getting the forward pump at work. In one minute after the fire was discovered, the flames burst through and over the boiler, driving me from the engine-room; (I was the only person then left in it.) Went forward and got all hands on forward pumps, which were then working on the fire. The flames made such rapid progress, however, that we soon discovered it was useless to work the pumps, or attempt in any way to check the fire. An attempt was then made to get out the boats, but the flames had burst through the engine-room sky-lights, cutting off all communication between forward and aft, and surrounding the cabin, and boats, which were lashed to davits and swung inwards over the top of the cabin, and consequently could not be got at. All hands now voluntarily commenced constructing rafts and other floats from gangway planks, wood gratings and spare spars. The first raft launched was the gangway plank, and on this Mr. SMACK, pilot, and one passenger placed themselves taking with them four small children of a lady passenger, who was traveling without her husband, expecting to meet him in Richmond. They then left the ship, and drifted away in the darkness. Next, Mr. BELL, second officer, left the ship on a plank; don't know if he had any one with him. The next that left the ship were two of the deck hands on a raft; they invited a passenger to go with them, but he being fearful, declined. Next Capt. TEAL went on a raft, taking with him two lady passengers and the chambermaid—one of the ladies the mother of the four children who were placed on the first raft.

Mr. HARRIS, the second engineer, with the firemen and such other hands as were left on board, together with myself, commenced to build a raft from old spars and lumber, and got it finished and overboard, and two or three men on it, when we discovered the lights of the steamer *Curtis Peck* approaching, on her way from Richmond to Norfolk. Directed the ship's bell to be tolled, which was done until the *Curtis Peck* came within one hundred and fifty feet, and stopped. Capt. MOORE, of the *Curtis Peck*, immediately launched his two boats, and sent them to our relief. First officer GIFFORD, of the *Curtis Peck*, came in one boat to the ship, and took off the two lady passengers, chambermaid, Capt. TEAL, myself and two of the crew. I returned to the ship with Mr. GIFFORD and one fireman, and took off Mr. HARRIS, second engineer, and the balance of the crew, and landed them safe on board the *Peck*. During this time the other boat from the *Curtis Peck*, in charge of Mr. CAIN, second officer, was engaged in picking up the passengers and crew who had drifted away on rafts, planks, &c., and succeeded in doing so by the light of the burning vessel.

At the spot where the fire was first observed, no spark from the boiler could have caused it to occur. All the coal stowed below was anthracite, and not in contact with the boiler, consequently could not have taken fire. I believe the fire must have originated from some combustible freight, stowed near where it occurred. At the time the ship came to anchor, I hauled in front and banked all the fire in the boiler—filled ash pans with water—opened flue caps—pumped boiler up with steam-pump, and thuswise worked steam down to 10 pounds—lifted safety-valve and let the steam slowly escape; all lights in engine and boiler rooms were put out, except the light fronting the water-gauge in the engine-room—examined everything, then went to lie down, leaving one fireman and coal-heaver on watch."

The *Pennsylvania* was one of the finest steamers connected with the Union Steamship Company's line between Philadelphia, Norfolk and Richmond. She arrived here on Thursday morning from Philadelphia—landed twelve passengers, (among them Capt. NEWTON, of the army, and lady, and Capt. Z. MITCHELL, of the steamer *City of Richmond*, which has been laid up at Philadelphia, and left during the afternoon for Richmond. When in the vicinity of Jamestown the violent wind and rain storm then prevailing compelled her to anchor, as it was deemed dangerous to proceed in the impenetrable darkness. It was at that point the fire occurred. The steamer and cargo are no doubt a total loss, as all between decks was burnt when the *Curtis Peck* left her.

BOSTON TRADE FALLING OFF.—The arrivals of ships from domestic ports has greatly fallen of this year from several causes. First, our manufacturers purchased a great supply of cotton during 1859, which has hardly been consumed yet. Second, 267,000 barrels flour was received last year from New-Orleans, against 23,000 this year, or less than *one eleventh* in amount. Third, less pork, lard, hams, sugar, hides, hemp, &c., have been received this year in consequence of purchasers being "severely caught" last year. In the Southern markets this season the purchases of Boston have been light, and great caution has been practiced. The great prostration of Boston customers at the West, has had a most tremendous adverse influence on the business of this metropolis since 1857. The great prosperity of the cotton growing States has helped New-York, and perhaps, Philadelphia and Baltimore, but has not helped Boston. We really think that less goods are sold here now than *three years* ago.—*Boston Traveller*, 23.

The Washington *States* says: "Among the distinguished visitors to Washington, we notice Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana. He was appointed one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention in place of those who seceded at Charleston, and joined the Yancey bolters in their futile attempt to bring about a dissolution of the Union. He is at present detained here by the severe indisposition of his sister, the wife of Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General of the United States."

PERSONAL.

A. A. A.—KEEP AS COOL AS THE WEATHER will allow. We may be stopped on our way.—G. G.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF RICH SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
To be sold during July and August,
At half the cost of importation.

1,000 Black Lace Points, from $7.
1,000 French Lace Mantillas, from $3.
1,000 Black Silk Mantillas, from $6.
1,000 Barege Anglais Dusters, from $1.
1,000 Summer Cloth Traveling Cloaks, from $3.
500 Complete Traveling Suites, from $4.
Also, very rich Silk and Guipure Lace Mantillas,
New Autumnal Black Silk Mantillas and Shawlettes
And Novelties in Cloth and Velvet Cloaks.
The finest goods in the City, and all at popular prices,
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO., Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings, (a few doors from Broadway).

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY
is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

CONTINUATION OF THE ANNUAL clearance sale of seasonable DRY GOODS,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
The best value for the cost.
Dress Goods at nominal prices.
Printed Lawns at 6¼c., worth 18c.
Others in proportion.
Printed Bareges 16c., former prices 31c.
Barege Robes, 20 yds., at $2 50, worth $5.
Others equally cheap.
Shawls, silk and lace Mantles, at great bargains.
Embroidered and lace goods at a great reduction.
Ladies' and gentlemen's gauze merino undergarments.
Straw Bonnets, Bloomers and Equestrians very cheap.
An endless variety of other Summer Goods equally desirable and advantageous for purchasers.
Remember Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

THE GREAT EASTERN DOES NOT AFFORD the only source of interest that ladies may find in visiting New-York, as will be proved by a call at Mme. DEMOREST'S PATTERN and SKIRT EMPORIUM, No. 473 Broadway, or at either of her numerous branch establishments. Waist patterns cut to fit the form for 18 cents. Also, reliable designs of all the latest Paris fashions, and undeniably the best and cheapest skirts ever offered.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

CLOTHING.

A BETTER CHANCE FOR LADIES AND gentlemen to convert their cast off clothing into cash, and no humbug. The highest prices paid for carpets, furniture and jewelry. Call at or address No. 134 7th-av., between 18th and 20th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. No business transacted on Saturdays.

A CARD.—GENTLEMEN'S NEW AND LEFT OFF clothing purchased for the Western market, in large or small lots. Call at the store, or address THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st. N. B.—Merchant tailors having any on hand will address as above.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 21, IN SEVENteenth-st., [illegible] av., or in a 4th-av. omnibus, a [illegible] GOLD HUNTING-WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARMS; watch No. [illegible], V. Jhon Maguin & Guedin, makers, Geneva. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to No. [illegible] East 17th-st., Stuyvesant-square.

FOUND—ON BROADWAY, TUESDAY MORNING, A LADY'S PORTE-MONNAIE, containing gold, bills, jewelry, and a ring marked with initials. WM. HENRY ARNOUX, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. New styles for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 123½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City references for five years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 80 West 20th st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a smart, tidy, well recommended young woman, as chambermaid and to do sewing, or waiting alone, or to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for one day at No. 212 East 14th-st., 3d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine seamstress, or nurse and seamstress to grown children; has no objection to the country; has excellent City references. Can be seen for 2 days, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a highly respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at her last employer's, No. 134 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as cook, no objection to help with the washing, or would go as laundress; would go as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen for two days, at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste, and fine deserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Apply at No. 85 Laurens-st., near Spring.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED TO DO cooking, washing and ironing or general housework by a competent and respectable servant-girl; is economical and neat and not afraid of work; the best of reference given; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A small family as first-class cook; has lived for seven years in one family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Apply at No. 200 East 15th-st., one door from 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A place to cook or do general housework, in a small family. Call at No. 184 East 36th-st. Good reference.

AS COOKS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable German Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is fully competent, and will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; also, by a German woman as general houseworker, and by a large number of respectable Protestants and others, as cooks, nurses, laundresses, waiters, seamstresses and general servants. Apply at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations, by two young women; the cook, a Protestant is a good plain cook washer and ironer; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country, and has excellent City reference. Call at No. 238 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by a woman and her daughter in the City or country; the woman as cook and laundress; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook and baker; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16 as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., during two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant young woman, who is a first-class cook, washer and ironer; or as chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEAT REspectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework. No objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A Scotch and German woman, want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework in a small family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.; best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXcellent reference wants a situation; is a good cook, good washer and a good ironer; is fond of children; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—ANY LADY IN WANT OF A really smart, reliable servant, for kitchenwork or general housework, with first-class Brooklyn references for honesty, neatness and capability, will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a woman who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The best City references given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., next house to the marble yard.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wishes to go out by the day. Call at No. 1 Garden-row, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a steady, respectable Protestant young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; is a good bread and pie baker; wages $7 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady, fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's household, desires a situation in the above capacity. Any family requiring such a party would be pleased on an interview; will be found to possess an amiable and obliging disposition. Apply No. 378 6th-av., or direct to Box No. 192 Times Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation to do housework in a small private family, or would do up stairs work, or take care of a baby; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable competent girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No. 206 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., for 3 days.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wants a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or to travel with a family. Apply at 106 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, a situation by a genteel and well educated French young woman as nurse or lady's maid in a family about to travel to Europe; speaks English fluently and has good references. Apply at No. 466 Broome-st., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very competent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or do chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; no objection to go to the country; has two years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the day or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 208 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery-store.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as first class waitress; would assist with chamberwork if required, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; has the best of City reference from private families; has no objections to the country; can be seen to-day and Thursday at No. 82 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 73 West 20th-st.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 13th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

EMPLOYERS REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS cooks, laundresses, and other experienced reliable servants, can obtain them through the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper will be disengaged on or about Aug. 20. References unexceptionable. Address ROMEO R. DRAKE, New-York Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability, with the very best of City reference from gentlemen with whom he has lived; he is now disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 340 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., in the saddlery. Can be seen at any time, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver; no objection to go to the country. Address R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th av.; or can be seen for two days. Has the highest recommendations.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, steady young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a careful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address THOS. J. ATKINS, No. 539 Broadway, under the Chinese Buildings.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands horses a situation as coachman; no objections to a small garden. Address or apply to CHARLES HORN, No. 42 Hamilton av., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man; has the best of reference as to character and perfectly understands his business well. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISHman and his wife wish the above situations; the man is a good driver; also, good farmer and gardener. The wife can cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good dairy maid. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man (Protestant;) good City reference; no objection to the country. Call on Mr. DISNEY, harness-maker, No. 135 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman or waiter, or to attend on horses. Apply at No. 89 Cherry-st.

AS FARMER AND ASSISTANT GARDENER.—A strong, active young man, who is not afraid of work, desires a situation as farmer and assistant gardener; will be found a good careful hand over horses, and perfectly willing to be generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a young married man, without incumbrance, with a practical knowledge of green-house and hot-house, hot and cold graperies, laying out and improving grounds; has testimonials from first class places. Address R. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; fully understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables, and also understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can go well recommended from his last employer in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS GROOM, &c.—AN ACTIVE SINGLE YOUNG man wants employment in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, the care of stock, and will be found willing and obliging in every respect; wages not so much an object as a respectable home. Address M. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter in a store, or in any employment where he can make himself useful, by an active young man, not afraid of work. City reference given. Address D. R., Box No. 4,669 New-York Post-office.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, as porter or as assistant in a wholesale store down town; is willing to make himself generally useful. The best of City reference given, as to honesty and morality. Call at No. 673 Greenwich st. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation in a private family as waiter; he understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City references. Address E. W., at Mr. McIntire's drug-store, corner of 19th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife. The man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook. Both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability; no objections to the country. Address for three days at Nos. 62 and 64 University-place.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN WANTS A situation in a genteel family; can be highly recommended from his last place, for capability, sobriety, &c.; will go to any part of the country, if required. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman of sober, honest and industrious habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE—A PROTESTANT, WITH the best City references, wanted; an English woman of experience preferred. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Wages $8 per month.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a good hand, to write newspaper wrappers, and attend to other business. Good references required. B. GARVEY & CO., No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11½.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the cultivation of flowers, and of grapes under glass. One who is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place may hear of a situation by addressing R. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 5 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with full or partial board in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 67 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av. Gas and bath.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWly-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and full or partial board, where the family is small, and house has all the modern improvements. Only five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 66 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, one block from Columbia, and convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON PROSPECT HILL.—FLATBUSH-av. cars pass by the house; one of the loveliest spots in Brooklyn. A private family, occupying a new house, all the modern improvements, heaters, bath-room, Ridgewood water, &c., would be glad of a gentleman and lady, or three young gentlemen, that can give unexceptionable references; for such, a good home can be had at a moderate price, second house from Flatbush-av., in Carlton, in a new block on the left.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry; one of the most beautiful locations on the Heights. Inquire at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a farm house, where there are no others; the House is well shaded; fruit, good dairy, &c.; situated at Ramapo, near Sufferns Station, about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad. For full particulars, inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange County, N. Y. Healthy, beautiful scenery, fine fishing, abundance of fruit, superior garden and dairy. Board, $4 to $6 per week, or $1 per day. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. Mrs. M. A. DEGRAW, Bellvale Post office; or, refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDING ON THE HUDSON RIVER—A convenient distance from the City, in a beautiful and retired spot, with liberal terms and ample accommodations for two or three families. Call at Earle's Hotel, Park-row, to day and to-morrow, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Inquire for Mr. S. S.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT SHELLDRAKE HOUSE, Mamaroneck, one hour's ride on New-Haven Railroad; excellent rooms and fare at reasonable prices. Cars leave at 3.50, 5.30 and 6.30. Reference is made to B. B. Dyer, Agent A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARMER'S HOUSE in Columbia County, four miles from City of Hudson, N. Y. A few persons can find a pleasant, agreeable and healthy Summer home. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR AN AGED lady in the country, (New-Jersey preferred,) in a small, plain, pious family, where she would have the comforts of a home. Address, with references, HUTSON, Box No. 24 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying to Mrs. McCOY, Peekskill. Reference—C. S. Pike, corner Warren and Greenwich sts., at Beekley & Co.'s.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS farm-house, near Sing Sing; fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

400 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jeweler's safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 60 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal,
Fort Plains, N. Y.

A EUROPEAN LADY, TEACHING THE harp, piano and French in a gentleman's family, wishes two young ladies of liberal means to join her class. They will have all the attentions of an elegant private house near the 5th-av., and in every respect share the home comforts of the family circle, combined with thorough instruction from a teacher of the highest attainments. References and full particulars by addressing M. L. C., Box No. 2,712 Post-office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—It would be as unsafe for the mariner to launch his bark upon the seas, without compass or rudder, as for a young man to enter into commercial pursuits without a systematic knowledge of book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, &c. For the study of these essentials—PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, takes the lead.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Strangers visiting the City, who are seeking teachers for schools or for families, can be supplied with competent and suitable persons by calling upon SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding)—Will reopen Sept. 11. Application for admission or for catalogues may be made at the Institute, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Counselor,
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

AS VISITING INSTRUCTOR.—A GRADUATE of Union College, and one who has been engaged for the last fifteen years as principal of a boarding school, will make engagements, either in male or female schools in this City, to give hourly instruction after the 1st of September. Can give the best of testimonials. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience in teaching the English branches, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class school or private family; has no objection to travel. Address for one month INSTITUTRICE, Madison-square Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, TO REside in a gentleman's family, near New-York City, and instruct six girls in Latin, French and English branches; music also desired; best references required. Address CHARLES P. ARGYLE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED COLLEGE GRADUATE desires a position in an institution or private family; the college branches, music, French, (which he speaks,) Italian, Spanish and German languages taught. For references, &c., apply to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC and painting in an institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN LADY WHO HAS MANY years' experience in teaching wishes to make an engagement with a school; references given; school agents need not answer. Address Miss SILET, Station D., Bible House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—TO DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND MACHINISTS.—Cocoa-nut Oil, warranted pure and sweet, manufactured by the undersigned, used for lubricating, illuminating and medicinal purposes. As a tonic and beautifier of the hair, the article has acquired high reputation as "Burnett's Cocoaine" and "Phalon's Cocine."

As a lubricator, the New-York *Herald* of June 25, 1859, on "West India fruits in New-York," says: "The oil from the cocoa-nut is about the best anti-attrition that can be employed for machinery, and is prepared in the West Indies for that purpose. Large quantities are imported into Jamaica. Of late, however, the article is manufactured there, arising, perhaps, from the fact of such quantities of an adulterated article being imported from abroad." For sale, apply to
JOHN C. KAYSER, No. 119 Nassau-st.,
second floor, Office No. 12.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION will pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for a plan (if adopted,) with specifications and working drawings of a Monument not less than one hundred and fifty feet high, to be erected on Prospect Hill, in the City of Providence. Plans must be sent before September 1, to Hon. John R. Bartlett, Corresponding Secretary, State House, R. I.
ELISHA DYER,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 17, 1860.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $2 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 533 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale to take place at Salesroom No. 317 Broad-st.
By CHARLES A. LENT, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN EAST ORANGE,
Adjoining Roseville, and on the line of the Orange and Newark Horse-car Railroad.

THE STEPHEN M. PECK PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, July 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
The sale to take place at the Salesroom of the Auctioneer,
NO. 317 BROAD-ST., NEWARK,

Ample time being given for parties wishing to purchase to obtain maps and examine the premises previous to the sale.

This very desirable property, now surveyed and laid out in villa lots, is offered to the public for sale, situated in the City of Orange, Essex County, N. J., formerly East Orange, a portion of said tract lying near the line of the City of Newark, in distance from Broad-st. not over 2½ miles. The front of said property is located on the Turnpike-road leading from Newark to Orange, upon which there is a regular line of omnibusses running every hour; also, communications between said points by steam railroad, and in course of time by a horse-car passenger railroad.

The property contains 214 lots. For details apply at the Auctioneer's office, at above address, Newark, N. J.

This property is beautifully located for villa lots. Its closeness to the City of Newark, and the conveniences for reaching the same, make it very eligible to those who desire a handsome and cheap rural home. The ground is perfectly level and free from undulation.

Terms of payment made easy.

Maps and all additional information can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at No. 317 Broad-st., Newark.

Terms of payment made easy.

Warranty deeds will be given for the property, which will be ready for examination on day of sale, a copy of which will be given to each purchaser.

Omnibusses leave Stewart's Hotel, Newark, 11:15 A. M., 3 and 5:10 P. M.

Leave Centre-st. every hour during the day.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, At the elegant residence No. 153 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire elegant rosewood furniture of the house, all as good as new and first class throughout, the whole to be absolutely sold without reserve, among which are three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, with slip covers; two superb etageres, mantel and pier mirrors, elegant bronzes, paintings, statuary, rich vases, with rich rosewood chamber, dining room and nursery furniture of every description; glass ware, silver ware, cutlery, beautiful iron safe, &c. Full descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale. House to rent; possession immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable real estate at Tottenville Staten Island, the three acre lot, with house, 2 stories and attic, built by days' work four years ago, 32x34 feet, containing rooms, parlor very large, hard finished walls, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order; good well and soft water near the house, leading to the house by means of pipe. The house is well shaded with trees; large barn, 20x25 feet; carriage house, 16x18 feet; stable, 16x20 feet, with good lofts in barn and stable; out-buildings all complete. Improvements cost about $5,000. About 250 fruit trees, young and thrifty, bearing this season, of all kinds and of choice varieties; also currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries in abundance; also vegetables of all kinds. The land is in high state of cultivation. A vineyard of grapes of about 300 young vines, 200 of which are in full bearing. Also, the lot of two acres, very desirable for building purposes, as it has a fine view of the Sound. Also, a lot of 10 acres, all calculated for building sites, as it is very high and overlooks the whole surrounding country, not a particle of waste land to it—all within five minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt, and ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. A portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For additional information, apply to the auctioneers, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF a splendid collection of oil paintings, at No. 604 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 25, 26, 27, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting in part of river, lake, and mountain views, figure, fruit, and flower pieces, historical subjects from American History, American farm scenes, &c., &c., embracing over two hundred varied and pleasing subjects, suitable for hanging in parlor or cabinet, all tastefully and appropriately mounted in fine gold leaf frames. Catalogues ready at the salesroom. N. B.—Paintings will be carefully packed for shipment to any part of the country.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

200 VILLA AND BUSINESS SITES IN YONKERS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the above extensive property, most desirably situated for improvement, embracing many of the choicest sites for villa and business purposes to be found in this attractive village. 70 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. Lithographic maps, &c., at 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA LOTS IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 25th at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the whole of the Bellevue property in one lot. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms $6,000 cash, and the balance on Bond and Mortgage from three to five years. For maps and further information, apply to the Auctioneer's, No. 23 Nassau-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer—No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

12 JERSEY CITY LOTS AT AUCTION—IN the IId Ward, near the Ferry. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 26 at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, eight lots on south side of Morgan-st., west of Warren-st.; street flagged and paved; three lots on Steuben-st., near Warren-st., 25 by over 100 feet each; one lot on north side Railroad-av., 20x100 feet; gas and water pipes and sewer. Terms liberal; full warrantee deeds. Maps now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of elegant household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. To be sold without reserve, to pay advances. Also, two sewing machines, in perfect order.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Prime assortment of fresh and seasonable goods.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the millpond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTEL, BRATTLEBORO, VT.
Mountain scenery, cool air, beautiful village, popular resort, first-class house, extensive bathing arrangement, good table, &c. Prices this year very moderate. Fare, $5 30. New Haven Railroad.
Address JOSEPH DAVISON,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st. three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLBY,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM, ON 1st or 2d floor, for a private class of misses; location between 12th and 20th sts., and 3d and 5th avs. Rent $150, from September until July. An immediate reply solicited. Apply in office No. 313 4th-av.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH SIX OR eight rooms, with or without gas, above 12th-st., and below 40th st. Rent not to exceed $300. Address W. H., Station D, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 38 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box 712 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.—The house is delightfully situated in the most beautiful and retired part of Morristown, opposite the country seats of Hon. J. W. Muller and of Jas. Colles, Esq., of New-York.

It is within five minutes' walk of the churches, schools and post-office, and is less than ten minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt.

It is surrounded with fine shade trees and hedges, and its garden is carefully stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, and with flowering shrubs, berries, asparagus, &c.

The lot contains between one and two acres.

The house has forty feet front, is built of wood, filled in with brick, of the best material, in the best manner, and is in perfect order.

It has hot and cold water on every floor; is warmed either by grates or by a powerful furnace set in brick; and has a bath and all the conveniences of a city residence.

Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN H. [illegible], Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, or on the premises of the present occupant, LIEUT. ROGGERS, United States Navy.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful building site of 71¾ acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, having a front of about ¼ mile on the main channel, affording best opportunities for bathing and boating. The position for the dwelling commands a magnificent view of the river, Catskill mountains, &c.; has an entrance at the Staatsburgh station and Post-office, and is one of the few locations not cut off from the water by the Hudson River Railroad.

Also, dwelling No. 63 East 21st-st., with a very capacious stable in the rear. It has bath-rooms, &c., &c., in every story, and possesses more conveniences in a small space than any other in the City.

Also, two stores with dwellings over them, about 19x40 feet, being Nos. 717 and 719 6th-av., 38 feet north of northwest corner of 42d-st.

For further particulars, apply by mail to JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, Tivoli Post-office, N. Y., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson, comprising about 16 acres of ground, abounding in beautiful and romantic scenery, and well stocked with a choice variety of fruit vines, berries, &c. It is easy of access by railroad and steamboat; is in the vicinity of schools and academies of a high order; in short, it contains all the advantages of City and country. The house is nearly new, in perfect order, and genteelly furnished, and the furniture will be sold with the place, if desired, together with cows, poultry, &c., &c., and immediate possession given. The above commands one of the most beautiful views on the river, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen who wish to place their families at once in a quiet and charming home. For terms, &c., inquire of
THOS. RUTHERFORD, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Fine house, farmer's cottage and all necessary outhouses; three orchards and other choice fruits in abundance; situated in Rockland County, in sight of dépôt, two hours from New-York. Will be sold with stock, farming tools, crops gathered and in the ground. Inquire of S. D. HERRICK, No. 28 Water st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE MODERN-built house No. 159 East 27th-st., consisting of front and back basement, hot and cold water bath and gas, plenty of cellar room, front and back parlor to pantry of hall, two bedrooms on fourth floor. None but a small family need apply, at BEERMAN & BROTHER, No. 360 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

TO LET IN A FIRST-CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD—A 3-story basement and attic brick house No. 10 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., size 22x45x¾ the block. The location is very choice, and the house has just been painted and overhauled. To a good responsible tenant rent $850 a year. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—PART OF THE TWO-STORY AND ATtic house, No. 140 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Front and back parlors, bedroom, closets and pantries on second floor; front basement with closets, having Beebe's range; large front room in the attic with grate; hot and cold water, gas, privilege in bathroom, &c. Rent $250 a year. Inquire at 246 Grand-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. V. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO CAST STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the New-York Cast Steel Works and Black Lead Crucible Factory, now occupied by the Damascus Steel and Iron Company. Apply on the premises, corner of 2d-av. and 47th st., New-York.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—Brown-stone English basement house, No. 72 East 29th-st., near Lexington-av. Rent at the rate of $900 per annum. Apply to DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th st., near 3d av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY AND basement house No. 290 West 19th-st., in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th st., from 1 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two small genteel families. The pleasantly situated first-class large house No. 328 West 22d-st.; full modern conveniences; immediate possession. Rent, $62 50 per month. JAMES E. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 60 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 266 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 46x100; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 28th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE No. 178 9TH-AV., 80 feet deep with basement and vaults connected, revolving iron shutters, and large plate-glass front. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT $1,000 LESS THAN ITS VALUE—The three-story and basement, brown-stone house, No. 111 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second house from Fulton-av.; contains all the modern improvements and is in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to the owner, J. A. PEASE, No. 298 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A MODERN BUILT-HOUSE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CITY.—A desirable cottage house and cold grapery, with from six to 12 lots, on 109th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of R. T. ANDREWS, No. 100 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—THE four 3-story brick houses Nos. 88, 90 and 91 East 33d-st., New-York, and No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. A small farm, with or without stock and furniture, would be taken in part. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one farm 60 acres, located on high ground; a portion is wooded; beautiful location for a country seat; price, $125 per acre; also, a farm of 40 acres; abounds in all kinds of fruit; within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt; good house and outbuildings, in a high state of cultivation; also, of 20 acres, a beautiful little farm, good building, &c., and several other farms from 18 to 34 acres; several beautiful country seats, finished complete, for immediate occupation, one $15,000, one $10,000, and one $12,000; these are all worthy of looking after by any one who is desirous of beautiful country seats. Inquire of S. D. BUNTING, Waverly-House, Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FARM OF 80 ACRES, beautifully situated, 1½ miles from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, and 10 miles from Hoboken, on the Hackensack plank road; valuable for building sites or farming purposes; has a fine front on the Hackensack River. A good farm house, convenient outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Will be sold with or without the stock or crops upon it. Inquire of O. CHRISTIE, No. 5 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—For the purpose of extending the double track, building new dépôts, and funding the floating debt of this Company, the Board of Directors hereby offer to the Stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests, five hundred Third Mortgage Bonds, at one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be issued on the 1st of August next, at ninety-five per cent., with interest coupons from 1st of May last.

Subscribers may, at their option, pay for the same on the 1st of August next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or with interest from that date on the balance remaining unpaid, in six equal successive monthly installments. The right of stockholders to the above subscription will cease from and after the 10th day of August next. THOMAS M. NORTH, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST LOUIS.—Books of Subscription for twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on Thursday, July 12, inst Dividends on Stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.

This Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus. H. F. VAIL, Cashier, Bank of Commerce in New-York.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860. }
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.

Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860. }
THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860. }
INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

THE ATHENS COMPANY JULY COUPON on Bonds, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, will be paid forthwith by WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE CO., }
No 14 Frankfort-st., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEWTON Copper Type Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAML. ORCHARD, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment inclusive By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., }
3d av., corner of 9th-st. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 18 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi Annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860 }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an Insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. GEORGE W. AINSWORTH, of the town of Saratoga Springs, of the county of Saratoga, N. Y., an Insolvent debtor. Notice first published JUNE 22, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. John W. Crane, County Judge of the county of Saratoga, at his office in the town of Saratoga Springs, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
JNO. C. HULBERT, Att'y for Insolvent.
jy4-law-11w. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., in the City of Brooklyn on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
ja11-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1860. ISABELLA BURCHILL,
mh21-law6mW* Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, July 26, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place, without further notice.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, }
GILBERT M PLATT, } Committee on Finance.
GEORGE STARR, }

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
July 16 1860 }
UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an act of the Legislature five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$250,000
ASSETS	$300,000

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MEDICAL

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 25 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours; 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, OF LEBANON, Conn., the celebrated bone setter, intends to be in New-York, at the National Hotel, (entrance Liberty-st., No. 87,) the first week in every month, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 24 and 25, to attend to bone-setting, and to all scrofulous and chronic diseases.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $4; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE new and only Steam Flour Mill in Charleston, S. C. The same has 4 four feet each French Burrs, with flour packers, hopperboys, 3 bolt-chests, 4 reels each, with smut machines, grain separators, elevators, conveyers, &c.; in fact, the whole is a complete arrangement, on the most approved plan.

For terms (which will be very accommodating) and further information, apply to the owner, J. C. H. CLAUSSEN, Charleston, S. C.

PAPER MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Morristown. Head and fall 22 feet, never failing in the driest seasons; 42 acres of land, fruits of all kinds. This is one of the best powers in the State. Cheap freight to New-York makes it a desirable opportunity for parties wishing to go in the business. Apply to CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st.

$12,000 TO $15,000.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC business man, with the above amount, to engage in a lucrative business, already established. Principals only will be treated with. Address, with real name, D. L. B., Box 162 *Times* Office.

$500.—THE STORE, STOCK, FIXTURES, and four years' lease of a corner grocery and liquor-store, doing a good cash business. Sold on account of sickness. Apply at No. 122 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

$300 A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted to engage in a genteel and safe business that will pay the party $2,000 within six months, as will be shown upon an interview. Address J. A., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, with name, &c.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, secured by patent in United States and England. $500 capital will make $1,500 profit per year. Apply to the owner, No. 66 Nassau-st., Room No. 11. Must be sold by Aug. 1.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the Hardware Store, corner of 6th av. and 39th-st. Will be sold low. Also two Horses and Truck. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBB" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TVF XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT AND prepossessing appearance, and kind, amiable disposition, wishes to form the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to matrimony. He must be of good social position and possess every requisite quality to make home happy. Address WIDOW, Box 125 *Times* Office.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF COMPANY H, Governor's Guard, Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., held on Saturday Evening, July 21, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved—That the thanks of this Company are eminently due, and the same are hereby tendered, to Mr. Wheeler, proprietor of the Lafarge House, for the excellent style in which the supper was served, given by this company in honor of the United States Zouave Cadets, and the strict attention paid to the wants of all present.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Wheeler, and published in the daily papers. B. SCHWARTZ, Captain.
JAMES STRAUSS, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $120.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.

This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 31st July. For passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.—Triumph over friction caused by sliding surfaces in journal boxes. Friction in journals entirely obviated, and all necessity for lubrication dispensed with. The most important invention introduced during the last half century. Mechanics and those interested in machinery, railroads, steamboats, rolling mills, water wheels and the public generally, will call and be convinced. W. J. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, third floor. No one can fail to be astonished at the results.

SPORTING.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON Thursday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock, a match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five to harness. James D. McMann, names b. m. Flora Temple; D. Tallman, names br. stallion Geo M. Patchen. A good day and a good track. If not, postponed to the Monday following, and then a good day and a good track.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—TROTTING—THURSDAY, July 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Purse $1,500. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer names b. h. *Ethan Allen*. J. P. McManus names br. g. *Brown Dick*.
C. STARRING, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.
STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 30 A. M. Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J P COALLIS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 24, 12 M	Tuesday, July 24, 7 A.M
Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P.M	Wednesd'y July 25, 7 A.M
Thursday, July 26, 2 P.M	Thursday, July 26, 8 A.M
Friday, July 27, 3 P.M	Friday, July 27, 9 A.M
Sunday, July 29, 6 A.M	Saturday, July 28, 2½ P.M
Monday, July 30, 6 A.M	Sunday, July 29, 4 P.M
Tuesday, July 31, 7 A.M	Monday, July 30, 3 P.M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 31, 3 P.M
Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A.M	Wednesd'y Aug. 1, 3 P.M
Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A.M	Thursday Aug. 2, 3 P.M
Saturday, Aug. 4, 7:40 A.M	Friday, Aug. 3, 3 P.M
Sunday, Aug. 5, 7:40 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3½ P.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 7 A.M	Sunday, Aug. 5, 4½ P.M
Monday, Aug. 6, 4½ P.M	Monday, Aug. 6, 11 A.M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H B PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 24, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A M
Wed'day, July 25, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, July 25, 12½ P.M.
Th'sday, July 26, 9 A.M.	Th'sday, July 26, 1½ P.M.
Friday, July 27, 9¾ A.M.	Friday, July 27, 2½ P.M.
Sat'day, July 28 Red Bank only, 7½ A.M.	Saturday, July 28, Red Bank only, 7 A.M
Sat'day, July 28, 3½ P.M.	Monday, July 30, 6 A.M.
Monday, July 30, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A.M.
Tuesday, July 31, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 1, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 1, 3½ P.M.	Th'sday, Aug. 2, 7 A.M.
Th'sday, Aug. 2, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 3½ P.M.	Sat'day, Aug. 4, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, Aug. 4, 4 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Aug 6, 10½ A.M	

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.		
Flushing,	7.45	stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1 00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.		
Flushing,	9 30	stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4 00	stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00	stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45	stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. J. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 14th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next day.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.

This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillon)
Will accompany the Excursion.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.

Excursionists must be on board not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.

Tickets for the round trip, $10; at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway. State rooms extra, reserved exclusively for ladies.

Mattresses only will be furnished for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship, for which there will be no charge.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 21, 1860. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of real estate for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Hose Company No. 37, to be located between Broadway, Seventh-av., 27th and 30th sts.

Lot for Engine Company No 48 to be located between 23d and 26th sts., and 7th and 9th avs.

Lot for Hose Company No 53, to be located between 2d and Lexington avs., and 39th and 41st sts.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any.

Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if the interests of the Corporation require it.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
An Express train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¾ A. M., 8¾ A. M., and 6¾ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8 30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 8:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.]; for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:49 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:20 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:45 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatoong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5.10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:15.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONVENTION
OF SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
The Sabbath School Teachers of the State of New-York are cordially invited to convene in the Second Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Jay and Liberty sts., in the City of Schenectady, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1860, at 4 o'clock P. M., when the Convention will organize.

The evening will be devoted to reports and addresses from experienced Sunday School men.

The Convention will continue through the 8th and 9th, and Wednesday and the morning of Thursday will be occupied in the reports and discussions of such topics as shall be brought before the Convention.

In the afternoon of Thursday the Sabbath schools of Schenectady County will be gathered together and addressed by members of the Convention.

All evangelical pastors are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations, and every Sabbath School is requested to send delegates to represent them in Convention.

Publishers of all papers, religious and secular, who feel an interest in the welfare of the young, will confer a favor by giving this a place in their columns, or by making appropriate reference to it.
LOUIS CHAPIN, of Rochester, Chairman.
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Charles Clark, of Brooklyn.
Dr. Benjamin Lord, of New-York.
H. S. McCall, of Albany.
Charles P. Hart, of Troy.
G. Clarence Churchill, of Utica.
Julius D. Foote, of Syracuse.
Philo G. Cook, of Buffalo.
HENRY BREWSTER, of New York, State Sec'y.

Delegates who design to attend this Convention, are requested to send their names by mail to Casper F. Hoag, Esq., County Secretary, Schenectady, or to either of the undersigned Local Committee, before the 1st of August, that suitable provision may be made for their entertainment, and places assigned them on their arrival; they are requested to call at the Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 90 Buffalo-st.
SCHENECTADY, July 16, 1860.
LOCAL COMMITTEE.
Presbyterian—A J. Thompson.
First Dutch—W. Van Vranken.
Second Dutch—J. J. Martell.
Methodist—S A. Hull,
German Methodist—A. W. Barnard.
Congregational—James Hartness.
Baptist—Rev. Horan G. Day.
Protestant Reformed Dutch—Wm. J. Schwilk.

Subjects that will be presented for discussion at the Convention:

1. What are and what are not the proper objects of discussion in Sabbath School Conventions?
2. In view of the inadequacy of all the present appliances of the Gospel to restrain vice and prevent crime, what are the duties that devolve upon the Christian and the Patriot in relation to the Sabbath School as an institution?
3. How should the Fourth of July be celebrated so as to secure both the political and Christian design of the founders of the Republic?
4. Does the present condition of the States of South America and Europe devolve any active duties upon the Sabbath School Teacher of the United States, and if so, what are they?
5. What passages of Scripture contain revealed truth, so as best to secure to the Sabbath School Teacher spiritual mindedness, and qualify him so to present to the pupil the subject of conversion and growth in the graces of Religion, as to accomplish the end of Sabbath School teaching?

Questions for County Secretaries, afterwards open to all:

6. What has been done within the past year to carry out systematic visitation, and improve your Schools? What do you intend to do this year in respect to both of these objects?
7. Ought the teaching of the Bible to be introduced into our public and select schools as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions?
8. Is not the serious inconsistency of the mass of the professing Christians, in keeping aloof from our Sabbath Schools, a principal hindrance in the retention of our older scholars until they grow up to mature life?
9. What can be done to preserve good order and decorum in Sabbath Schools? and what more thoroughly to train Superintendents and Teachers for the discharge of their respective duties?

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE suppression of the Old Copper Coin are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting to be held at the University Billiard Saloon J. G. Coffey's, No. 92 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 26, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee.
WM. W. SHIRLEY, No. 281 Pearl-st.
O. HOPKINS, No. 90 3d av.
JAMES G. COFFEY, No. 92 3d-av.
SEITAR & CO., No. 102 3d-av.
TH. NEANDER, No. 95 3d-av.
AMOS MONSON, No. 126 East 28th-st.
FOX BROTHERS, 19th st.
WM. THOMPSON, No. 19 Vandam-st.
WASTE & COOLIDGE, No. 11 Lispenard st.
FOX & CO., No. 402 Madison-st.
C. L. HANDY, Henry-st.
J. A. LINCOLN, No. 9 Sheriff-st.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, WILL meet at the Mercer House, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 25, at 8 o'clock, to receive tickets and bills for the excursion to David's Island, July 31. Let every Veteran attend and assist. By order,
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 281 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME SCHAFFER, NO. 281 SECOND-ST., third floor, front, between Avenue C and Union Market, the seventh daughter, has a natural gift to tell about love, marriage, absent friends, business and journeys. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

MRS. L. GIPSY WISHES TO INFORM her very many friends and the public that she has recommenced her business, after an absence of 6 years, on the past, present and future events of life, at No. 214 Grand-st., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON	Lessee and Manager.
JOHN COOK	Musical Director.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
ALADDIN IN THE AFTERNOON,
for Ladies and Children,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 25, 1860.
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
Produced in a style of unparalleled splendor, with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c.; Marches, Processions, Dances, Tableaux.

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR	as	ALADDIN
Mr. JOHN DYOTT	as	ABEN AZAC

Assisted by an excellent cast.
Mlle. THELEUR, Miss HANNAH GALE, Miss ADEONA GALE, Mlle. KATARINA, and Mons. WEITHOFF in a grand Ballet.
Doors open at 12; to commence at 2 o'clock. No reserved seats.
Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

THE PERFORMANCE IN THE EVENING.
ALADDIN—ALADDIN—ALADDIN—ALADDIN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1860.
The grand spectacle of
ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
Produced as above described, with all the great artists.
Between the acts,
Mme VON BERKEL
will again appear in her Popular Concerts, assisted by other artists.
Concert and Promenade Music by Mr. Cooke's Band.
Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No reserved seats except orchestra chairs and private boxes. Doors open at 6 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

On MONDAY NEXT,
NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
with all the great stars, and several new candidates for public favor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOL! PLEASANT! ENTERTAINING! AMUSING! THE GREAT EASTERN OUTDONE AND VANQUISHED.
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE
25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY,
7 years old,
Weighs 257 pounds,
Measures 61 inches round?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey,
The most curious and interesting living wonder?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN,
With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, BROOK TROUT, &c, &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, WAX FIGURES, LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA-LION,
Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY,
Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax Figure of TOMMY,
The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, 500 National PORTRAITS?
25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTRELS, the best band of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c., in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same
25 CENTS all those living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and 250,000 rare and interesting specimens of Natural History from every part of the Globe, are to be seen for
25 CENTS, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager	James Simmonds
Musical Director	Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist	J. E. Hayes
Prompter	T. Olive

WEDNESDAY, July 25,
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
As Florence,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
As Asa Trenchard,
And, in addition to the
PRESENT TALENTED COMPANY,
MR. SOTHERN
As Lord Dundreary,
MR. COULDOCK
As Abel Murcott,
MR. PETERS
As Binney,
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS
As Mary Meredith.
New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
During the Comedy
MR. THOMAS BAKER
Will perform his original
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

SOON!
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS,
Will open his new Repertoire of Wonders
In New-York.
On his arrival from California. His
GRAND MAGICAL SOIREES
Will be on the same scale of unsurpassed grandeur as when presented by him in 1851-'53, at Metropolitan Hall, the Broadway Theatre and Astor-place Opera House He has recently made a Circumterranean tour; and, after having visited Australia and the Sandwich Islands, is now in California, where his success has been unprecedented in the annals of Pacific amusements. On his return to New-York his apparatus will be new and magnificent, his paraphernalia superbly gorgeous, and the entire entertainments novel and astounding.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE FLORENCES.
GREAT HOUSES.
CAPT. CUTTLE RIGHT,
AND
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
TO-NIGHT,
DOMBEY AND SON.

Capt. Cuttle	Mr W. J. FLORENCE

After which
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

Tim Sours	Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Annie, (assuming six other characters,) with songs and dances	Mrs W. J. FLORENCE

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDENS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
THURSDAY, July 26,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Evening at 8 o'clock,
by the
LUBIN BROTHERS,—Necromancers, Ventriloquists, Spiritual Rappers, &c.
Together with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDENS ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12, HALF PRICE.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND
will perform every day during the week, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.
By order
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 25 1860.
The performances will commence with
PIZARRO; OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
To be succeeded by
BEN THE BOATSWAIN.
Conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK.

FINE ARTS.

WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY July 25.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT.
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 437 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 84 and 86 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

A FINE SADDLE PONY FOR SALE. Inquire of BENJ. C. MACY, No. 456 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. In the absence of the President, Alex. L. Shaw, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Councilman Baulch offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners, and to take the necessary legal measures to have Eighty-second and Seventy-fourth streets opened from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River. The Croton Aqueduct Department were directed, by a resolution of Councilman Trotter, to place six fire hydrants in such localities in Harlem as they may deem proper. This was done in view of the complaint made by the Chief Engineer in his annual report of the scarcity of hydrants in the above location.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, instructing the Street Commissioner to advertise for five thousand feet of Grenoble hose, was adopted.

The Pompier Corps, a German life saving Association, who tested their apparatus at French's Hotel, on the 10th of July, presented a petition to be enrolled in the New-York Fire Department. The petition was referred to the Fire Commissioners, with power.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appointing Duane Eversen to a scholarship in Columbia College.

A number of contracts for building fire apparatuses were confirmed, after which the Board adjourned to Friday evening next.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WIDENING OF CATHARINE-STREET.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday afternoon—Alex. L. Shaw, Esq., presiding, and Harris Bogert, Esq., a member of the Committee, present. There was a very large representation of property owners on Catharine-street, and the first speaker was Mr. Jas. W. Dominick, who owns Nos. 4, 6, 10 and 12, and who strenuously opposed the project. He presented a list comprising about 300 names of actual real estate owners on the street in question, and those adjacent to it. Mr. Rose, Ex-Collector of City Revenue, opposed the widening, and said they had only lately been assessed for a sewer, for the widening of Canal-street, and the opening of the Bowery, and that he was informed that the street was to be paved with Belgian pavement, which would make another assessment. Mr. Joseph Petty also opposed the project, and, referring to William-street, New Canal-street and others, asked what benefit they had derived by opening.

Mr. James Samples spoke in favor of the widening. He said he had done business in that street for sixteen years, and found the street too narrow to do any large business in.

Mr. Gordon stated that he had resided twelve years on the north side of Catharine-street, and owned a house and lot there. Eight years ago it rented for only $700 and now it brought $1,000. Most lots on that side were over 100 feet deep, whereas the other, the side which it was proposed to widen, was only from 50 to 70 feet deep.

Mr. Harris represented the New-York Port Society, who own the church on the corner of Henry and Catharine streets, and also several stores adjoining, and the widening of the street would ruin their property. He utterly opposed the measure. Mr. Richard R. Mount said if the street must be widened let it be on the upper side of the street.

Mr. Dominick stated in substance that there are 88 numbers in the street, of which the owners of 66 are opposed to the widening, 11 are out of the City, 1 is neutral, and 10 are in favor of the widening.

The Committee, on adjourning, promised to report shortly on the subject.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR TEN DOCK AND PIER JOBS.

Yesterday the Street Commissioner opened bids for ten different jobs for repairs to and construction of piers. After the opening, it is reported, a well-known Senator, who had rendered bids for some of the jobs, put in the name of another party, and assaulted a person who had been successful in bidding for some of the contracts. Before anything serious resulted, however, the numbers of corporation contractors present had stopped the fracas by their interference. The Senator had made his bidding and been disappointed, it was said, through a well-known individual who strongly favors the Broadway Railroad scheme.

The result of the bidding is shown in the following table:

For repairing Pier No. 14, N. R.—7 bids; to Peter Sandford, at $2,796; time, 40 days; sureties, Peter Morris and Charles Keenan, in the sum of $4,009.

Removing the L on the south side of Pier No. 29, N. R., foot of Warren-street—5 bids; to Thomas Morgan, at $4,700; time, 60 days; sureties, Wm. Richardson and John Morgan, for $6,000.

Repairing Pier No. 47, N. R.—5 bids; to Jacob Sharp, $9,500; time, 70 days; sureties, John Pettigrew and Wm. Menzies, for $6,000.

Rebuilding Pier No. 48, N. R., with an extension of sewer through the same—4 bids; to Jacob Sharp, at $12,000; time, 100 days; sureties, same as first foregoing, and for $9,000.

Rebuilding Pier No. 23, E. R.—4 bids; to Wm. H. Adams, at $7,200; time, 60 days; same sureties, for $5 000.

Repairing pier No. 43, E. R.—4 bids; to Wm. H. Adams, at $8,400; time, 90 days; same sureties, for $6,000.

Building a pier foot of Twenty-third-street, E. R.—4 bids; to Wm. H. Adams, at $21,801; time, 4 months; same sureties, for $15,000.

Building pier and bulkhead at Seventy-ninth-street, N. R.—4 bids; to Jacob Sharp, at $29,486 16; time, 120 days; same sureties, for $15,000.

Repairing Pier No. 42, N. R.—5 bids: to Wm. H. Adams, at $5,700; time, 60 days; same sureties, for $3,000.

Building a bulkhead on line of Twenty-third-street, E. R., with a return across Twenty-third-street, on the bulkhead line established by the Harbor Commissioners—4 bids; to Wm. H. Adams, at $22 44 per running foot; time, 100 days; same sureties, for $10,000.

MEETING OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners met yesterday. After the usual business transactions, a statement was made that a pilot, whose license had been revoked for drunkenness, had been arrested for piloting a vessel, and that he was now in prison. A complaint was made against John Maginn for violation of pilot regulations, and he was notified to appear for trial on Tuesday next. A letter from the Street Commissioner complained that the lives of the operatives engaged in blowing up Diamond Reef were frequently endangered by vessels coming in contact with the sloop and diving bell. The Sound steamers, and tugs with barges in tow, were the principal ones complained of. The Board issued directions to their pilots to exercise extra care when near the reef; and a letter was sent to the Commissioner, to the effect that they would coöperate in every way in their power to prevent a repetition of such carelessness in future.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, on Monday evening, the President, Mr. Goodrich, in the Chair. Reports were received from the Church, Visiting, Employment and Boarding-house Committees, all of which appear now to be in good working order. Mr. Heath, the Corresponding Secretary, stated that he had received numerous letters from kindred Associations throughout the land, extracts of which were read. The paper of the evening upon "Action" was read by Richard C. McCormick, Esq., and was discussed by Dr. Howard and Mr. Corbet. A very impressive address by Mr. Grimble, of the New-Orleans Association, was then listened to with much interest. Rev. Mr. White was then called upon, but on account of the lateness of the hour spoke for only a few minutes. A number of gentlemen were elected, and others were proposed for membership. After singing and prayer the meeting adjourned.

Children for the West.—Yesterday a large number of children left the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for homes in the West, under the supervision of Mr. A. P. Johnson. Every two weeks, for a long period, the Society has sent forth a company of children to our Western cities, where not one in a hundred fails to do well, and in such exceptional case it is the fault of the individual, and not of the Society. A great many children are still anxious to go and become cultivators of the prairies, rather than Arabs of the street; but funds are wanting for their transmission over so many miles of railroad. Of course they do not beg for contributions, for begging and working do not assimilate,—and they are ready to work. But a suggestion thrown out may, in this case, be like "bread cast upon the waters," and its reward may be found before many days."

The Great Meteor.—Day after day we learn, as our mails arrive from more and more distant parts, further particulars of the great meteor. It was seen in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, and at Washington City. The British schooner *Achiever* saw it two hundred miles out at sea, in latitude [illegible] North, longitude 73° 15'. Everywhere it is described, just as it was in this City, as being nearly over the heads of the spectators, and within a short distance of them. A gentleman in Pike County, Pennsylvania, found the "hole it made in in his ground," but all the energy he lent to the digging for it failed to realize any fragments thereof. Another confident gentleman in Bridgeport, Conn., saw a "piece of it" pass through the window of a house, but, on examination, the window was intact, and there was not a trace of the fiery visitant. At present we find that it was seen over a space of four degrees of latitude, and about five of longitude.

Fatal Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the Boston Express train was passing up Fourth-avenue, in the vicinity of Sixtieth-street, a woman, whose name has not been [illegible], in attempting to cross the track in advance of the locomotive, was struck by the cowcatcher, and thrown a distance of several feet. The train was immediately stopped. She was taken up by the baggage-master and conveyed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where Dr. Gardner attended her. He was unable, however, to do anything for her relief, as the blow had fractured her skull, and she died within twenty minutes after the accident.

Cool Weather.—In the shade, at St. Louis, on Friday last, the thermometer astonished the natives by a revelation of temperature of 107° in the shade. "Think of that, Master Brook." A brook, by the by, would have been a natural thing to think of, or a lake, or a cataract—or only fancy Niagara! But the thought of either would have aggravated the thirst and exasperated the thinker, wilting under the excess of sun, into madness. In comparison, how blest are we in this City. Our thermometer has not exceeded 97° at the hottest period, and yesterday we were down to 63°. People who were going out of town in a hurry took a second thought and staid at home.

Committed as a Lunatic.—Theodore Rynders, nephew of the U. S. Marshal for this District, was confined yesterday by order of Justice Welsh, on a charge of insanity. Mr. Rynders, until recently, held the position of a United States Deputy Marshal, but was dismissed from office, and is at present under indictment for alleged connivance at the escape of a slaver which he had in custody. He was brought into Court in irons, and his deplorable condition excited general commiseration.

The Academy of Medicine.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST MEETING—DISCUSSION OF THE LAW CONCERNING THE SALE OF POISONS.

The Academy of Medicine held its semi-monthly meeting in the small chapel of the University, on Wednesday evening last, Dr. Buck, Vice-President, in the chair. There being no business on hand, Dr. Percy read the law relative to poisons, passed at the last session of the New-York State Legislature, and stated that it was printed on cards, and made a motion that the Academy purchase a sufficient number of them, and send one to each druggist and apothecary in New-York City.

Dr. Harris spoke in favor of the motion; he thought the law a great advance upon any previous one; however he did not think that there was any necessity of sending it to the physicians, as they were not affected by the law in any manner.

Dr. Raphael thought that while the law, in some respects, was a very valuable one, he considered it unnecessary to send it to the druggists, as they were compelled, for self-protection, to have and understand it, as the penalties were liable to fall upon them.

Dr. A. K. Gardner thought it unadvisable for the Academy to spend their money for the spreading of a law which he did not think a good one, for notwithstanding its aim, it was an ineffectual one, incapable of being beneficially carried out. In the first place the law allows the apothecary to put up any of the poisons enumerated in the bill, upon the prescription of any reputable, well-educated, regular physician—thus making the apothecary the judge of the character of the physician—that there being no law which stated what and who was such a physician as designated by the law. If any quarrel existed between an apothecary and a physician, it was left in the power of the apothecary to insult the physician, by refusing to put up the prescription, on the grounds that he did not know that the writer was a regularly educated, respectable physician. Secondly, the law made it imperative for the apothecary to label any medicine going out from his shop containing any preparations of opium, aconite, &c, in large and plain characters, and upon colored paper, *poison*. Thus every preparation, like Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Dally's Carminative, liniments of various sorts, or other like popular and excellent medicines, containing minute quantities of any of the ingredients mentioned, must be marked with the fearful word "poison." He did not believe it would be done, and the law would thus be rendered ineffective.

Dr. Percy, (in a vehement manner.) The remarks made by *that person* who has just sat down *are false*. I venture to say he has never read the law to which he objects, for it does not contain any such statements as he has made.

Dr. Gardner—Mr. President, I object.

The Chair—Dr. Percy has the floor.

Dr. Percy went on to read the law again.

Various unimportant amendments were made to the original proposition, some limiting its being sent only to druggists, others only to physicians, others requesting the Mayor to send them, till finally the following resolution was made by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. P. Van Buren:

Resolved, That the New-York Academy of Medicine, desiring to express its approbation of all proper measures designed to protect the community against the evils liable to arise from the unrestricted sale and use of poisons, hereby respectfully requests the New-York College of Pharmacy to cause to be forwarded to every apothecary in this City a copy of the Act relating to the sale of poisons, passed by the last Legislature, accompanied with the request of this Academy that strict adherence be given to the provisions of that law.

Upon these various propositions remarks were were made by Drs. McNulty, Peter Van Buren, Raphael and others.

Dr. Gardner, obtaining the floor, was sharply reminded by the Chair that the question was upon the amendment. He stated that the objections he had made he considered were well put; that he judged the law an impracticable one, whatever was its intent; that the arguments he used, good or bad, were those made against the law by a no less distinguished and competent judge than the President himself of the College of Pharmacy, John Meakim, Esq.; that to the personal rejoinder he would waive any reply, for that although the Chair had not ruled them out of order, he might now exercise his prerogative.

The question being now taken upon the amended resolution of Dr. Harris, it was passed by a small majority of the very few members—a bare quorum—present.

After an evening spent in useless discussion, manifested by much discourtesy—unrebuked by the Chair—the Academy adjourned.

The general opinion, freely spoken after the meeting, was in reprobation of the manner in which the debate had been carried on by some of the speakers, and a disgust with the waste of time and a sense of the great injury which such proceedings and personal attacks have upon the prosperity of the Academy.

The Savannah Republican Blues.

THEIR DOINGS YESTERDAY—PARADES, DINNER TO THE OFFICERS, VISIT TO NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The announcement that the Savannah Republican Blues would be reviewed by the Mayor yesterday proved premature, as the requisite arrangements were not made. "His Excellency" will review the Blues this afternoon, on their way to the steamer *Florida*, in which they are to return home. Yesterday morning the Blues paraded in Bond-street, for inspection of muskets by Capt. Anderson, and drew an admiring crowd. Late in the afternoon they paraded under escort of the City Guard, in Broadway, and attracted a host of admirers, between Union-square and the Park. In the evening, the officers of the Blues and the City Guard were entertained at dinner by the officers of the Seventh Regiment, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The rank and file, escorted by the privates of the City Guard, attended Niblo's Theatre, by invitation of Mr. Nixon, and enjoyed the spectacle of "Aladdin," the aquaria and the garden, as much as the thousands of civic visitors present. At the close of the first act, the Blues were honored with three cheers, proposed by Mr. A. H. Davenport, from among the audience. The Blues acknowledged the compliment by giving three cheers for the citizens of New-York. The *Florida* leaves at 4 P. M. to-day, and the Blues will be escorted to the steamer by the City Guard, and such detachments from the First Division as may volunteer.

John E. Enright Again Before the Public.

Enright, who keeps an emigrant boarding-house, and is said to make a large profit thereby,—Enright, the emigrant ticket dealer, who is supposed to make large profits in that capacity also,—Enright, who intimately knows the inside of cells, for alleged charges for ticket swindling, and who always manages, whenever sent thither, to be found at large a few hours afterwards,—Enright, whom recently Mr. Delavan and Mayor Wood appointed Health Warden of this port,—Enright, who had the good grace to succumb before the public outcry at such an appointment—that same identical Enright has got into trouble again.

The fates are evidently unpropitious to him. Possibly his deeds are misconstrued; but, somehow or other, he is like the fly in the pot of ointment, and gives all emigrant boarding-house-keeping arrangements an ill-savor. For instance: Yesterday two sailors, named Richard Sword and James Ross, complained before Marshal Hinchman, at the Mayor's Office, that, on landing in this City, on the day before "the Fourth," they were accosted by a man named John Brady, who requested to be informed whether they desired the accommodations of an hotel, at the same time offering to take them to one, neat, pleasant, very moderate in charges, centrally located, &c. They replied that they had a friend in the City, of whom they were in search, but if they failed to find him, they would return and recuperate themselves at the hotel of which he obligingly spoke so disinterestedly and favorably. Brady offered them his card, the inscription whereof was as follows: "*American Hotel, John Brady & Co., No. 117 Cedar-street.*" They took it. Failing to find their friend, they put their trust in Brady, and made a bargain with him for one week's board, at $3 a sailor. They thought they had fallen, not into the hands of a Philistine, but of a good Samaritan, when, in the middle of the week, after only three days of bliss, John E. Enright, the man who might have been Health Warden if he chose, presented them a bill for $12, being $6 for each sailor for half a week. The tars protested. They had made an arrangement with Brady for half that sum, and the bill was twice told. Enright denied Brady's right to make the engagement. It was his place. It was no "American Hotel." He presented the sailors with his card, whereof he who run might read: "*Empire Hotel, John E. Enright, Proprietor, No. 117 Cedar-street.*" Enright was defiant and maintained his assumed rights in the best style of emigrant swindling. For fear of personal injury the sailors paid the bill, and took a receipt therefor, with the signature of John E. Enright attached thereto. They then entered a complaint against both Brady and Enright at the Mayor's Office, and Brady's license was at once revoked. Mr. Enright may be attended to this morning, if the Mayor and Marshal Hinchman see fit. As yet, however, nothing has been done with him.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A SAILOR.

Theodore Lynn, keeper of a boarding house at No. 2 Carlisle-street, in the First Ward, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Welsh, on a charge of having attempted to kidnap John Rand, a German sailor, who had been stopping at his house. Rand declared in his complaint that the accused, with the design of sending him to sea against his inclination, approached him on Monday night, having a loaded revolver in one hand and a pair of handcuffs in the other, and threatened to shoot him unless he submitted to be ironed. Fearing that resistance would cost him his life, he yielded to the ruffian's demand, and after the handcuffs had been placed upon his wrists, he was led into a bedroom, where a rope having been "rove" through the irons, he was triced up to a ring-bolt, secured in the ceiling of the apartment. Officer Miller, of the First Precinct, was apprised of Rand's condition, and went to release him, but Mrs. Lynn refused him admittance to the house, and he immediately made the facts known to Sergeant Johns, at the Police Station. Both returned to the boarding-house, and again demanded admission, which was a second time denied. Instead, however, of entering by force, which they had a right to do, Sergeant Johns shirked the responsibility and waited until the arrival of Capt. Silvey, his superior officer, for whom he had sent. When the Captain reached the place the door was forced at once, and the almost exhausted sailor was released from his painful posture. Meantime Lynn had escaped, but after a protracted search he was arrested in Brooklyn, at a house where he had concealed himself. The complainant was committed to the House of Detention to insure his attendance as a witness when the case shall be brought to trial. These cases of what is technically called "Shanghaeing" seamen only occasionally come before the Police Courts. They are said, however, to be of frequent occurrence, and whenever successful, the keeper of the boarding-house receives for his ruffianism the advance wages of his victim.

A THIEVING TAILOR.

Some weeks since, a quantity of clothing was stolen from Mr. George Weenick, a tailor, at No. 10 Laurens-street, and Levi Rosenstein, a journeyman in his employ, who disappeared at the same time with the goods, was suspected of the theft. Yesterday, Rosenstein was arrested by Officer Barker, of the Steamboat Squad, and a portion of the stolen property was recovered. The prisoner not only confessed his delinquency in this instance, but also requested that a silver watch and gold chain which he carried might be restored to its owner, Mr. Solomon Kurtz, of No. 369 Ninth-avenue, from whom he stated that he had stolen it about a month ago. Justice Welsh committed him for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

A WATCHMAN KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

Yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating in the slip of the New-York Balance Dock Company, at Pier No. 41 East River. The flesh of the head, arms and legs had disappeared, the thigh bones were fractured, and the remains were mutilated and decomposed to such an extent that it seemed impossible to establish their identity. By means, however, of a peculiarity in the cravat which still remained about the neck of deceased, Mr. Thomas Coultas recognized the remains as those of his father, Mr. John Coultas, who has been missing since the 1st of February last. Subsequently, Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body, and the testimony showed that Mr. Coultas probably lost his life on the day of his disappearance by the explosion of a steam-boiler which was used for pumping water out of the dock. Some time after the explosion the hat belonging to deceased was found, having blood stains upon it, and this circumstance led to the belief that he had been blown up, although no direct proof that such was the case has been obtained until now. The cause of the explosion was not satisfactorily demonstrated by the evidence. Mr. Henry Farner, the company's engineer, testified that he deemed the boiler perfectly safe, as it had only a day or two previously been inspected by the officers appointed for that purpose, who furnished the usual certificate, and at the time of its destruction but 60 pounds of pressure was carried. The Jury could inculpate no person in the matter, and a simple verdict of "death from injuries caused by the explosion" was rendered. Deceased was a native of England, 70 years of age, and acted as a watchman for the Company.

DEATH BY A FALL FROM A WINDOW.

Charles Loeher, a German boy, 3 years of age, fell from a fourth story window at No. 191 West Thirty-ninth-street, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and died immediately. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict of "accidental death."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Commencement Exercises of the Long Island College Hospital.

The first annual commencement exercises of the Long Island College Hospital took place last evening in the Chapel attached to the Packer Institute, Joralemon-street. Samuel Sloan, Esq., President of the Board of Regents, occupied the Chair and the house was well filled, principally by medical gentlemen and their friends. After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Storrs, the usual obligation was administered by Dr. C. L. Mitchell to the graduating class. Dr. W. H. Bradley, Registrar of the Institution, then presented the graduates to the President as follows:

Mr. President: It is my duty, as Registrar of this Institution, to present to you the following candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, they having sustained a satisfactory examination in the various branches of medical science before the Council and Faculty of this College, written an approved thesis, completed their term of study, and complied with the other requisites for graduation, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York.

NAMES OF GRADUATES.

Arthur Du Berceau, New-York; Charles O. Leary, Cincinnati; Samuel Jackson Morrison, Virginia; Stephen P. Burdick, Iowa; Charles C. Gordon, Florida; Nemis Cole, Ohio; Lucien Demainville, New-York; Rufus King Browne, New-York; Edmund Lynch, Brooklyn; John Scudder, India; George R. White, Kentucky; Wm. J. McMahon, Alabama; George L. Kirby, North Carolina; Fowler Prentice, Brooklyn; James Webb, Maine; Rufus A. Shimpock, North Carolina; Philo C. Pease, New-York; Emile T. Sabal, Georgia; Paul A. Barrier, North Carolina; George Henry, Canada; Alex. McDugald, North Carolina.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred by Dr. Mason, President of the Collegiate Department, who, at the same time, presented each graduate with a Diploma. Dr. Mason delivered an address, in which he took occasion to refer to the unparalleled success of the Institution. He said that, although the Medical School had been open only one year, they had sixty-one students, representing sixteen different States.

An address to the graduates was then delivered by Professor Austin Flint, M. D., who extended to them the hand of fellowship at their entrance upon the arduous duties of the medical profession, and gave them some good advice as to the course they should pursue in after life to ensure success and reflect credit upon themselves and their *Alma Mater*.

Mr. Morrison, of the Graduating Class, delivered a valedictory and the proceedings closed with a benediction.

The exercises, which were interspersed with music, were of a highly satisfactory character.

Republican Meeting at Greenpoint.—Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., will address the citizens of the Eastern District this evening, at the Greenpoint Wigwam. The Ward Association announce that "one of the original Lincoln rails" will be exhibited on the occasion.

Items.—A lighter heavily loaded with dye-stuff, sunk yesterday afternoon in the East River, between the Fulton and Montague street ferries. The crew were rescued.... The fourth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club takes place to-day.... At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the house of Mr. Fritz, corner of Graham-avenue and Debevoise-street, was entered by burglars, who carried away property valued at $25. About the same time an attempt was made to rob the house of Edward Pesinger, No. 181 Johnson street, E. D., but the burglar was frightened away by a servant girl.... Christian Stevenson, laborer, was severely but not dangerously injured by the caving in of a sewer embankment, on Court, near Butler street, yesterday.... John Hughes, while playing ball in the City Hall Park, yesterday, ran against an iron post with such violence that he sustained serious injury. He was taken to the City Hospital.... The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in a house on Plymouth, near Little-street. The fire was speedily extinguished.... Patrick Cosgrove fell from the top of an oilcloth factory, corner of Dean-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, yesterday, to the ground, a distance of about seventy-five feet. He was taken up insensible, and it is supposed fatally injured.... The annual distribution of premiums to the pupils of St. James' School, conducted by the Christian Brothers, took place on Monday evening. The Third Assembly District Republican Club has perfected its organization by electing the following officers: President, H. B. Duryea; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Couch, Geo. G. Reynolds; Recording Secretary, E. B. Spooner, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas G. Shearman; Treasurer, Geo. H. Roberts.

New-Jersey.

Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels at Newark.—Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels have arranged to appear to-night and to-morrow night in Concert Hall, Newark. This company has been selected from among the best performers in the several prominent companies in the City of New-York and elsewhere, and has performed with great success at the French Theatre, and recently in the principal theatre in Boston. Those of Newark who are partial to negro minstrelsy, as rendered by the best artists in the country, will do well to visit Concert Hall during the performances there of Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels.

Primary Meetings.—The Democratic Primary meetings for electing delegates to the Electoral Convention, took place in Hudson County on Monday night, and as far as can be ascertained, at least three-fourths of the delegates elected are Douglas men. In Jersey City, the greatest strife was in the Second Ward, where the Douglas ticket, headed by Hon. S. A. French, was elected over the Administration ticket by 100 majority.

Highway Robbery.—A colored man named Frederick Johnson was brought before Recorder Tilden, of Jersey City, yesterday morning, for knocking down Robert Talden, in Warren-street, and robbing him of a gold watch. When the prisoner was being conveyed before His Honor, he was observed to throw something away, which, on a subsequent search, proved to be the stolen watch. He was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

War of the Druses on Mount Lebanon.

From the Boston Courier.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. Mr. Bird, an American Missionary at Deir-el-Komr, on the western side of Mount Lebanon. It is dated at that place on the 7th of June:

"I wrote you in my last that a storm seemed brewing. Matters continued to grow more complicated until the 26th of May, when news was received that a (Christian) citizen of this place, a man in the employ of the Governor, a Turk of Deir il Komr, had been murdered in cold blood by the Druses, at Amab, in the presence of a Turkish officer and troops! Instantly the town was in a blaze. All flew to arms. Shouts, screams and shots filled the air. Two Druses were cut down, (one still lives,) and many were for marching off instantly to avenge his death. After a while the madcaps were calmed down, the men were divided into companies and barricades erected. Sabbath day our chapel presented a martial spectacle. Men came armed and filled the window recesses with the implements of war. I thought, as I saw the muskets, of the way our forefathers often worshiped. While the people of this place kept still, the war was raging. The Druses took and burned Hadet and Baabda, Erzy, Der-il-Kalaa, Beit Miri and several villages near Brummana. The whole of the Meta district was then swept with the besom of destruction, both parties being engaged in burning each other's houses. This is the simplest thing in the world when the houses are filled, as now, with brush for the cocoons. The bare walls are alone left in scores of villages. The Jezzin district (all Maronites) has been laid waste by the Druses. I cannot enter into particulars. The Druses are triumphantly victorious. Now they are probably attacking Zahly. Abeih, Sook and Bhamdoon have been spared. Mr. Bliss and family and the girls of the boarding-school at Sook have taken refuge in Beirut.

The Deir was attacked the 1st of June. Mrs. B. was alone! I, seeing things quiet, and having heard letters of the Government stating that the Druses had been forbidden to attack the Deir, was, all unconscious of what was going on, pursuing my way with an escort of soldiers to Ain Zehalti. It was an errand of mercy. I did not know what half a day was to bring forth. Mr. Calhoun had come from Abeih with provisions, and was in the midst of the attacking Druses. He had got to within ten minutes (less than half a mile) of our house when the firing began. He was obliged to turn around and go back. From noon till dark the attack lasted.

Ours is the exposed part of the villages and was taken. Between 200 and 400 houses were burnt. No Druses attacked our emprises. One jumped on the roof, but went off on finding it a Frank house. Two school-houses were burnt, and the teachers saved but little of their effects. Our house was the place of refuge, and three natives dressed up in my old clothes and hats served as scare crows! I don't know what could have been done without them. A sort of American flag waved its protecting folds over the house. But oh, the hideous war cries, the screaming bullets, the peals of musketry, the crackling flames and the encroaching smoke. Quantities of bullets struck our premises. One of the teachers was wounded. One bullet entered the study, and one the chapel. Night put a stop to the fearful work. Of the people of the place perhaps 20 were killed, and 60 wounded. Of the Druses from 50 to 150 were killed, and wounded unknown.

Coming home, I was nervous enough to observe an ominous smoke hanging over the Deir. When within about five miles of the place I had the news confirmed. I was conveying a man and three lads to a supposed place of safety! I was urged by the friendly Druses on the way to spend the night with them, as the Deir was surrounded on all sides. We pushed on, however, and reached the barracks at Bteddin (three-quarters of an hour from Deir il Komr) in safety. We passed a wounded Druse, who eyed my *protegés*, put his hand on his pistol, but did nothing more. There I was obliged to stop. The Deir was surrounded on all sides. A dense smoke covered the whole valley. We could see nothing but the flames of the burning houses, and the flashes of the musketry. What were my feelings you may imagine. To be away at such a time. I could distinctly hear the shouts of battle. I could not tell what might be the errand of the shots I heard. Nor was I sure that I was not beholding the flames of my own house. There was no night alarm. At daybreak I requested an escort, and hastened home. Imagine our meeting. I hope we were thankful. Since then, there has been no fighting. The place surrendered. A Pasha and soldiers came from Beirut. The Druses butchered a few persons in the outskirts, and plundered the forsaken houses. Mr. Calhoun came on the Sabbath with provisions and consolation. He left on Monday. We have tried to cast all our cares upon the Lord. He has brought us safely through so far, and will, no doubt, in future. May He give us what we need in our lonely condition—lonely in respect to those of our kin and nation, for we have had natives enough. For two or three days we must have housed 100 persons. I was a sort of commander-in-chief. We have now, I suppose, no less than 50 in the house, and a great amount of property. We cannot tell what will be the end of this state of things. Fear not for us; we are in the hands of the Lord."

The Meteor as Seen at Harvard—Call for Data.—Mr. Bond, Astronomer at Harvard, writes to the Boston *Traveller*, concerning the meteor of the 20th, as follows:

The arc passed over was about 95°, occupying twenty seconds in its transit. The apparent vertical diameter was one-fourth of a degree.

Observations of the altitude and bearing from distant stations would be valuable for fixing the distance, path and velocity. The uncertainty of the estimated positions makes it desirable to combine as large a number as possible. I take this opportunity to request the communication of accounts from observers, giving the path among the constellations, or else the altitude and bearing when first and last seen. If the bearing refers to the north and south points by compass, the fact should be stated.

G. P. BOND,
Director of Observatory of Harvard College.
Cambridge, July 23, 1860.

The National Intelligencer—An Incident.—The death of Mr. Gales revives a reminiscence of the only time his paper, the *National Intelligencer*, ever suspended publication. It was a warm and able advocate of the Madison war policy, seconding the efforts of Clay and his compeers, and so powerful was its influence that when Gen. Ross, in command of the British troops, entered the capital after the unfortunate affair of Bladensburgh, his first inquiry was not for the Capitol, the President's house, or the departments, but for the *National Intelligencer* office, and it was the first establishment demolished, causing a short cessation in its regular publication. With this exception the *Intelligencer* has been published regularly for sixty years.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Scarlet Fever admitted to be the disease most fatal to children, is disarmed of all dangers by the free use of Holloway's Pills, at same time wrapping cloths, covered plentifully with Holloway's Ointment, around the throat.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 24.

Flour dull and 25c. lower; sales small at $5 25 for Extra State. Wheat easier, but quiet; sales 3,000 bush. Canada Club at $1 12½. Corn held at 53c., but buyers generally do not offer over 52c.: sales last night 1,300 bush. Indiana at 52½c. Oats firm; sales 11,000 bush. Canadian at 36c. Barley and Rye quiet. Canal Freights firm at 27c. on Flour; 8½c. on Wheat; 8c. on Corn to New-York. Lake Imports—29,000 bush. Corn. Canal Exports—1,000 bbls. Flour; 15,300 bush. Wheat; 40,700 bush. Corn.

Albany, Tuesday, July 24—6 P. M.

Flour slow of sale, and little doing beyond the home trade. Wheat without sales. Corn drooping, and the supply largely ahead of the demand; last evening the prices were down to 59c., and this morning there was a further decline of ½c.; sales 27,300 bush. Western mixed at 58½c.@59c. Oats—Sales 7,300 bush. State at 40c. Nothing doing in Rye. Whisky lower, but in good demand; sales 210 bbls. at 20¼c.@20½c. Wool—Sales 16,000 lbs. medium Fleece at 42½c.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 24—1 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 10,000 bushels new Red Winter, at $1 10. Corn dull and drooping; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois, at 51c. No sales of other grains. Whisky steady, at 19½c. Canal Freights advanced to 40c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn to New-York. Imports—2,300 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn. Exports 11,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Tuesday, July 24—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat active; sales at 90c. for No. 2 Spring, in store; $1 for No. 1 Red. Corn firm; sales 21,000 bushels at 43c.@43½c., in store. Oats steady, at 26c., in store. Receipts—420 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 1,900 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls Flour, 66,000 bushels Corn. Freights advancing, at 5¼c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York, 1 ₩ cent. premium.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 23.

Cotton dull; sales to-day 145 bales; quotations nominal. Sugar buoyant and ⅛c. higher; fair to fully fair, 7¾c.@8⅛c. Flour very dull; Superfine, $5 45@$5 60. Corn firm; White Corn 80c. Lard buoyant and ⅛d. higher. Sterling Exchange 9¾@9⅞ premium; do. with bills lading, 8⅞@9. Freights—Nothing doing. Lard, in barrels, 14½c. in kegs, 14c.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, July 24.

Cotton firmer; sales to-day, 1,100 bales, at 10c. for middling. Sales of three days, 1,900 bales; receipts do., 460 bales, against 450 bales same time last year. Exports, 4,300 bales; receipts ahead of last year, 460,500 bales; receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 785 000 bales. Flour dull at $5 40@$5 50. Pork firm; Mess, $20 75. Whisky dull at 18c. Coffee firm and advanced 1c., at 14½c.@16c. Tobacco firm; Lugs, 2½c.@2¾c.; Leaf, 7c.@8c. Freight of Cotton to Liverpool filling up at ½d. Exchanges unchanged.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 24.

Flour quiet; new Superfine, $5 50; Old, $5 25. Wheat—Red, $1 24@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. Corn steady, at 67c @68c. Mess Pork, $19 50@$19 75. Bacon—Sides, 12c.@12½c.; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Hams, 12c.@14c. Whisky dull at 21c.@22c.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, July 24.

Flour dull. Whisky steady, at 16½c. Wheat dull, and declined 2c.; red, 95c.@98c.; white, $1 05 @$1 02. Bacon, 9¾c.@12c. Money in good supply, at 8@10 ₩ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ₩ cent. premium.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 24.

Flour dull; no sales; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 25. Wheat firm; Red at $1 20@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 57. Corn quiet but firmer; Yellow, 65c.; White, 70c.@73c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $20; Rump, $14 50. Whisky steady, at 20½c.@21c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the offices of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
FROM EUROPE.			
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana
Bienville	Aug. 1	New-York	Havana

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises 4 49 | Sun sets 7 22 | Moon sets 11 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 33 | Gov. Island 1 22 | Hell Gate 2 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, ——.
Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, master.
Ship E. Hamilton, Harding, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.
Barks Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Charles Edwin, Campbell, Sagua, Delano & Capen; John Wesley, Wright, Bordeaux, R. W. Trundy; Cornhill, (Br.,) Tapliff, London, Boyd & Hincken; Genesee, McIntyre, Bristol, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Villafranca, Hill, Glasgow, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Mary Lee, Marten, Elizabethport.
Brigs Ida McLeod, Rumwell, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Missionary, Cowell, Quebec, ——; Ocean Traveler, Sargent, Boston, ——; Jaffa, (Br.,) Robinson, Sydney, master; S. Flagg, Allen, Matanzas, F. Talbot & Co.; Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; M. Rodgers, Wedmore, New-Haven, master.
Schooners Arletta, Robinson, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Norman, Collins, Bangor, T. H. Sanford; Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, ——; Marshall, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Mystic Valley, Russell, Tampico, G. W. Van Slossen; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, D. R. De Wolff; Curassow, Davison, Fogo, D. R. De Wolff.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.
Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to H. B. Cromwell & Co.
Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.
Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Antwerp and Flushing June 2, and the Downs 9th, with mdse. and 94 passengers (all well) to C. Grinnell. July 17, on George's Bank, at 7 A. M., passed a steamship, strg. E. Same day, at meridian, lat. 41 11, lon 67 34, took pilot from boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10. 21st, at 10 P. M., a most beautiful meteor passed from the N. W. to S. E., at an altitude of about 45 deg., emitting vivid sparks, and trail like a very large rocket. Was visible about 2 minutes.
Ship Ceres (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Humphreys, Hamburg June 9, and Cuxhaven 12th, with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. June 20, lat. 56 55, lon. 19 25, exchanged signals with a bark bd. E., showing red signal, with white border. July 19, saw a steamer, bark rigged, with two black funnels and white paddle-boxes, bd. E. July 21, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 15, took a pilot from boat No. 1, M. H. Grinnell. Has been 19 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds and calms.
Ship Java, Daggett, London June 1, passed the Lizard 19th, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. July 1, lat. 48 20, lon. 39, passed Br. bark Mary Leonard, of Yarmouth, N. S., strg. E., with loss of maintopgallantmast and maintopmast. July 5, lat. 46 40, lon. 48, saw an iceberg, about 20 feet of it in height out of water.
Ship Richard Morse, (of Bath,) Oliver, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to master.
Ship Elizabeth Dennison, Post, Havre 42 ds., in ballast, to J. & N. Smith & Co.
Ship Rockaway, (of Castine,) Lufkin, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to master.
Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, Trinidad, Cuba, July 1, with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.
Bark Culloma, Kissam, Savanilla July 3, with fustic, coffee, &c., to McLean & Lintz—vessel to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.
Bark Elizabeth Cann, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lewis, Ardrossan June 6, with iron, &c., to Edmiston Bros.
Brig Eliza Ann McAdam, (Br.,) Laughthorn, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Kappisch & Cook—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. July 8, N. W. point of Porto Rico brng. S. E. 20 miles, saw a herm brig, with the Panama Railroad Co.'s signal, bound into the Mona passage.
Schr. James Jones, (of Forked River, N. J.,) Van Pelt, Jacksonville, E. F., 7 ds., with yellow pine to master. Sld. in co. with schr. J. R. Marvel, for Richmond, Va.
Schr. A. F. Linnell, (of Orleans,) Freeman, Malaga July 3, passed Gibraltar 5th, with wine, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.
Schr. George H. Townsend, Tattison, Boston 3 ds., to M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr. Wolcott, Parker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.
Schr. George H. Townsend, Lattison, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to M. M. Freeman & Co.
Schr. Ann M. Salter, Fish, Wareham 3 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.
Schr. Catherine Wilcox, McFadden, Lubec 6 ds., with fish to Sturges & Co.
Schr. E. M. Clark, Clark, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Elmira Cornelius, Livingston, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. N. S. Wasson, Lincoln, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ellen, (Br.,) Sawyer, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.
Schr. Express, (of Newburyport,) Voss, Key West 28 ds., in ballast, to P. V. King & Co.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds.
Schr. Franklin, Wilson, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.
Schr. A. M. Edwards, Edwards, Providence 2 ds.
Schr. Oriana, Smith, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Lexington, Pool, Rockport 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Fakir, Potter, Newport 2 ds.
Schr. Volta, Brooks, Providence 2 ds.
Sloop Report, Newton, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence 2 ds., with mdse. to master.
SAILED—Steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 24, sunset.—Prop. Parkersburg is passing Sandy Hook, bound in. No other vessels in sight. Wind moderate, S. Weather clear.
HIGHLANDS, July 24, sunset.—Nothing in sight. Wind light, S. Weather clear.
LONG BRANCH, July 24, sunset.—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind light, S. Weather clear.
BOSTON, July 24.—Arr. steamer Benj. Deford, Hallett, from Norfolk; ship Wm. Jarvis Ballard, from New-Orleans; bark Edwin Clark, from the Cape Coast; brigs Lois, Healey, from London; Avon, Trefrey, from St. Martins; schr. Pennsylvania, Tuaner, from Havana.
SAVANNAH, July 24.—The screw-steamship Montgomery, of Cromwell's Line, from New York, arr. here last night. All well.
NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Arr. ships Confidence, from New York; Windermyer, from Rockland; and bark Evadne, from do.
PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Below, ship Westmoreland, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Notice to Mariners.—Pilots and captains of steamers and sailing vessels passing in and out of the East River are requested to observe particular care to avoid collision with the sloop and diving-bell engaged in removing Diamond Reef, as the lives of the workmen are greatly endangered by vessels getting foul of them.

Spoken, &c.

Ivanhoe—bark, of Bath, strg. E., was signalized July 6, lat. 46 27, lon. 47 30.
Minna—Br. brig, of Quebec, 20 ds. from Liverpool for Matanzas, July 14, lat. 29, lon. 71 30.

Foreign Ports.

[PER NORTH BRITON.]

Arrived from New-York—May 8, Meteor, at Melbourne; June 10, Oretze Stewellig, at Deal.
Arrived from New-Orleans—July 11, Autocrat, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Baltimore—July 10, Fordemand, at Deal.
Sailed for New-York—May 25, Highlander, from Calcutta; July 10, Cultivator and Ce[illegible]n, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Boston—May 6, Mata[illegible] from Calcutta; July 10, Young Sam, from Liverpool.
Sailed for Philadelphia—July 11, Annie Hooper, from Liverpool.

[PER CANADA.]

Arrived from New-York—"D. Pentzen," at Queenstown; 13th, W. H. Townsend, at do.; Burmah, in the Clyde; Dreadnought, at Liverpool; 14th, New-World, at do.
Arrived from Boston—July 2, Volant, at Cronstadt.
Arrived from New-Orleans—July 3, Sebasticook, at Elsinore; 13th, Donati and Plenta, at Liverpool; 14th, Holyhead, Eleanor, Mongolia, Niagara, Naverick, J. Nesmith, Wm. Libbey, Indian, and Charles Cooper, all at Liverpool.
Arrived from Detroit—July 13, Caroline, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Mobile—July 14, Ella Brake, at Liverpool.
Arrived from Charleston—July 14, Matilda, at Liverpool.
Sailed for New-York—July 12, Asterion and Astrea, from Liverpool; 13th, Shooting Star, do.
Sailed for Boston—July 11, Gen. Berry, from Ardrossan.
Mem.—The ship Northern Chief, from Antwerp for New-Orleans, got on the Goodwin Sands 12th; was floated off and proceeded.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.
On to-night, WEDNESDAY, July 25,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
who for the last quarter of a century have afforded to New-York so much genial pleasantness and healthy delight, will make their third appearance in their new home, the beautiful
WINTER GARDEN.
The public are respectfully informed that this is the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of
THEIR OLD AND CHERISHED FAVORITES
prior to their departure for Europe. Then
BRING THE CHILDREN
BRING THE CHILDREN
BRING THE CHILDREN
to pass an evening of innocent joyousness with the
WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Every night a change of performance.
To-night two glorious comic Pantomimes,
ROBERT MACAIRE
and
SIMON'S MISHAPS,
in which Gabriel and Francois will appear, assisted by A. Lehmann, Tophoff, J. Martinetti, Toledo, Miles, Leonini, Capel, Frances, Desire, Shew, Chiarini.
The beautiful classic scene entitled
THE DEFIANCE,
by Julian and Philip Martinetti
Grand evolution on the corde tendue by A. Lehmann, Mlle. Chiarini,
YOUNG AMERICA,
who will appear in a new character.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE RUSH CONTINUES
AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT.
3,000 Straw Bonnets, all styles, 6c to 75c.
1,000 fine Straw Bonnets, half price.
1,000 Leghorn Bloomers, 25c.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT.
10,000 yards Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c.
7,800 yards Rich Ribbons, 8c., 12½c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PARASOLS.
Collars closing out, 3c., 6c., to 88c.
Bands closing out, 6c., 9c., 25c.
Lot Dotted Swiss Bands, 8c.
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK MITS.
Silk Mitts, 6c., 12c., 18c., 20c., 31c.
Misses' Mitts, 2c., 3c., 6c.
3,000 pairs Gloves closing out at 2c.
Kid Gloves, 25c.
100 Mantillas closing out, 50c., 75c. to $2 50.
Silk Fringes, 10c. dozen yards.
Dress Trimmings, all styles
5,000 Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 3c., 4c., to 12½c.
Gents' Neckties, closing at 3c., 6c.
2,000 Rich Hair Nets, closing 12½c., 25c.
500 Rich Fancy Veils, 12c., 25c.
Closing lot of soiled sets Collars and Sleeves, 6c.
1,500 Chinese Fans closing out at 6c., 12c.
Hoop Skirts, Laces, Trimmings, Flowers, Ruches, Needlework, with large lots of other goods closing at about half price, at
WM. KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

LAWRENCE SUMMER HOTEL,
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.
Situated on the Connecticut River, in the beautiful village of Brattleboro, surrounded by mountain scenery, cool air, pure water, picturesque roads, pleasant walks, &c. First-class house, all in complete order, rooms large, pleasant and well ventilated, good table, extensive bathing arrangements, billiards, gymnasium for ladies and gentlemen. A popular, pleasant and healthful resort, well patronized from all parts of the Union. Good livery accommodations. House one-quarter of a mile from depôt, accommodates a large number.
Chesterfield Mountain, 1,100 feet high, rises abruptly from the village, from which a beautiful panoramic view is had of the surrounding country in four States, including the Green Mountains, mountains in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c.
HOME COMFORTS AT MODERATE PRICES.
BOARD AND ROOMS, $5 TO $8 A WEEK.
Accessible from New-York, Boston, Montreal and Albany by railroad, on several different routes. From New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, $5 30; from Boston, $3 75; from Albany, $4 85; from Saratoga Springs, via Rutland, $4 64. JOSEPH DAVISON,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

AGE OF INNOCENCE.
This beautiful Female Figure, life size, is now on exhibition at the Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 6. Admission 25 cents—from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 24, 1860.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge," before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.
Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.
Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contract, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B. AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE SUBSTANTIAL and elegant store No. 13 Beekman-st., six stories, with fine basement, and high, dry sub-cellar, also communicating through to Ann-st., and one also to Nassau-st., will be sold, if wanted. The corner building adjoining, which has a large and reliable rent roll, will also be sold in connection with the other property, or separately. This location will be found very valuable for banking or other institutions. Nassau-st. may be regarded as the continuation of Wall-st., and contains already the largest monied institutions in the City.
This location must always be desirable, as it is convenient for the money interest and business of either up or down town.
The property will be sold free of incumbrance, or 80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Address J. M. TODD, Room No. 25 Whitlock Building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., or B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White-st.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS, SECOND NATIONAL GUARD.
SPECIAL ORDER.
National Drill Rooms, New-York, July 25, 1860.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS CORPS WILL assemble at the Armory in full uniform, (white pants) with fatigue cap hung to body belt, (without knapsacks,) on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of doing escort duty to the United States Zouave Cadets on their visit to West Point. Guests will join the escort at Pier No. 2 North River, at 5½ A. M.
A limited number of tickets for the trip may be obtained by members of the Regiment on application to Lieut. Clark, corner Broadway and Cortlandt-st. By order of ALEXANDER SHALER, Captain.
Macfarlane, Orderly.

ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL No. 82, NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50TH-ST., TO DUDLEY'S GROVE, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.—The large and commodious steamer ISAAC L. SEYMOUR, and barges MERCHANT and CEDAR-HILL, are chartered for this occasion, leaving foot of 11th-st., North River, at 8 o'clock; 43d-st. at 8½ o'clock; Manhattanville, 125th-st. at 9 o'clock. A celebrated band will be in attendance. Tickets may be obtained of the Committee at the landing.
M. SCHERMERHORN, Superintendent.

HUNTRESS!—CHOLERA BANKS!—STEAMship HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, will make an excursion to the above Banks on FRIDAY, July 27, 1860. Leaving Jackson-st., at 6 o'clock. Peck-slip at 6½ o'clock. Spring st. at 7 o'clock. Pier No. 4 (North River) at 7½ o'clock, A. M. Fare $1.
WALTER D. C. BOGGS,
JOSEPH DUVALL.

WEST POINT ZOUAVE DRILL.—THE steamer ALIDA will leave the foot of Jay-st. on THURSDAY MORNING, 26th, at 6½ o'clock, touching also at 30th-st., N. R., for passengers. Those wishing to see the maneuvres of the Chicago Zouaves can land at Roe's Dock, and return by the same day, returning by the ALIDA at 3½ P. M., and reach New-York at 6½. Fare 50 cents each way.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general housemaid; is a good washer and ironer well; does up linens neatly; wages $6; seldom changes her situation. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR COOK.—Situation wanted for a first-class servant, highly recommended, either as cook or general servant; understands her duties well, and is not above her business; is a splendid washer and ironer and bread maker. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in the fields, groves on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruits, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD,
Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD WANTED, AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR a young man, with wife, child and servant. Terms must be moderate, and the washing and ironing of the family must be permitted on the premises. Address A. F. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN DESIRING an old-established cash business; one of the best dining saloons and bars in the City, for sale. For full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 105 Fulton-st., New-York.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at 172 Mulberry-st., rear house.